TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tangal nyika, Central Africa :—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,746—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHUBB'S SAFES AND CHUBB'S LOCKS
Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE PROOF and THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.
BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.M.I. CALEDONIA	7868	W. B. Andrews	24th July,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
P.I. CARTHAGE	6283	M. MacHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.I. ORIENTAL	6264	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.I. SHANNON	4183	R. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.I. CARTHAGE	6283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only limited number will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	R. Mayer	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,233	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issues how Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4092	Regliano	8th August 1896
SALAZIE	3215	Chevallier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,732	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, or twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th July, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PURULIA," 1,544 tons, on or about the 23rd July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 28th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 25th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. ARCHIMEDE .....18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

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FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
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PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.
Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in
"AULD SCOTTIE"
WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.
This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

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Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.
I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage
Bombay, Jan. 15, 1895. J. BARKER.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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STOCKTAKING this year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have decided with a view to clearing their old stock, to offer to the Public
DURING THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY
A Large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIME-KEEPERS chiefly of their OWN MAKE in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Marked Prices.
All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 per cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 50 to 55 per cent. on the PRESENT MARKED VALUE OF WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual guarantee.
Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.
N.B.—Buyers unable to choose personally have the privilege of exchanging the Watch if on receipt it is not approved of.
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The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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SPECIAL LADIES' RETIRING ROOM.
EVERY COMFORT! COOL ROOM!!

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"HOW TO WRITE A SKETCH,"
Assisted by Local Amateurs.

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Chairs, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
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Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st July, 1896.

THE BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at 9 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the quarter ending 30th June, 1896, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company from and after TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

RAGHUNATH MAKUND & Co.,
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Bombay, No. 91, Meadow Street, 21st July, 1896.

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TRICHINOPOLY
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"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm
They soothe the leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
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"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

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SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly (Sir Tharia Topun's Bungalow), the valuable and handsome black and teakwood house old furniture, one full-size state billard table by Webb with balls, ones, and six-light gas lamp, semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, English made brougham with glass sides by Watson, English rubber tyred wheel C spring victoria by Windower, nglish four-wheeled cog-cart by Windower, gas chandelier, windproof lamps, valuable oil pictures, China flower pots, etc., the property of Haji Raimtoola Haji Dawood, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view this afternoon.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haridas Shivjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned gold and silver ornaments, viz :—

Gold vak, chak, amalia, vara, sankia, bangles, kap, kada, galpato chin, toolsipati, chital, patil, mandalin, falkasakli, ivory bangles with gold foils, &c.

Silver vara, athasia, cudia, and utensils

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF "FATEHMARIES."

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 610 of 1891 (wherein John Mahomed Hajee Abd Satar is plaintiff and Hajee Abdool Hajee Abd Satar defendant), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Jackaria Bunder, the following three fatehmaries :—

1. Fatehmari "Mahamudi Salamati," registered tonnage 98, No. 4151.
2. Fatehmari "Bhima," registered tonnage 77, No. 2719.
3. Fatehmari "Burkati," registered tonnage 77, No. 7852

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram in very good order.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage with brake in very good order.

1 strong-going broken waler gelding, 16 hands, regularly ridden during the last two years, recently broken in harness.

1 handsome chesnut Arab, 14-3, 8 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 610 of 1891 (wherein John Mahomed Hajee Abd Satar, is plaintiff and Hajee Abdool Hajee Abd Satar is defendant), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Breach Candy Road, with the messuage, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement four thousand and seventy square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45 and new No. 590, old survey No. 111, and new survey No. 3111, and in the books of the Municipal Assessment under ward No. 2234-2250, and Street No. 1-14 and 424-432 and bounded on the east by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the west by the part of Nacoda Mahomedaly Rogay, on the north by the property of Casi Roopa Naikeen, and on the south by the property of Bhai Jeewanjee, and the said property was and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DAMAGED JACCONETS, GUNNY BAGS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Messrs. Lidbetter, and on account of the concerned :—

M G-8654—1 bale damaged grey jacconets saved out of cargo lost with the Padow—intended for the s. s. "Rajputana."

Also by order and on account of whom it may concern :—A lot of damaged gunny bags and date matting.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA, DHABU STREET AND ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned dates at the respective premises, the following properties :—

On MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1896, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of and in Baba Dhaboo Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two and three-quarters square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2711, bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the north by a passage abutting to the house of Ramdass Money Bava, and on or towards the south by the house of Cudutbhoy Sullemanjee, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 137, 138, 141, and Ward No. 3875, and were formerly in the occupation of Rehmanjee Khanbhoy and others, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

On TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1896, at 4 p. m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 5467-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Keg Mahomed trading under the name of Abdool Rayman Sallay Mahomed, on or towards the south by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Bubash, on or towards the east by Akbar Street, and on or towards the west partly by land in the occupation of Rajaram Govindram and Tyebjee Sullemanjee and partly by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3156, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the lessee and mortgagor Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy, and which said premises were demised by an indenture of lease dated 28th February, 1889, and made between the trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustom and Kola, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BANDED PROPERTY AT BHOOSARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Vallibhai, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties in different lots :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of fazendar land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Baloo Sarang Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the west side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 375 and 40 square yards thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the names of Soorajmull Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Goolabrai Gungaram, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by Baloo Sarang Street aforesaid, on or towards north by a passage, abutting on the house formerly Khuri Moosa Joona but now of the said Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy (being Lot No. II hereafter described), and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Puteya but now of Abdoal Hoosein, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 23 and 24, but now under street Nos. 76, 78, and formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendar land or ground, standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay, in the names of Soorajmull Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Baloo Sarang Street aforesaid, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Daval Jaffer and Lalloo Rajub and now in the occupation of Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 25 and 31, but now under street Nos. 80 and 82, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards south by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Jairajee but now of the said Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy (being Lot No. 1 above described).

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1896.

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NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES for the October meeting to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th and 10th October 1896, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st August.

The 1st entries for the Governor's Cup CLOSE on 15th July. Special Attention is drawn to No. II GENERAL CONDITIONS.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.
Madras, 7th July, 1896.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Molière—Lubin : 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela ! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourcuoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre : 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin : 'Oui, si j'avois etude, jaurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a eu sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assemblés, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, 1895.

"The Reviewer of 'The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes' (by F. Boswia, M.D.) writes :—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the subject we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, Vol. xiii.) ; and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooke! by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum" July 20, 1895.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kin

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	1 bon.	Rs. 1,420xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	L. 45xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	133
Commercial & Ld. Mtge ...	10,000 / 18,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Charter Bank ...	40,000	320	320	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	3125	all	£1-5s.	£11
National Bank of India ...	40,000	625	312½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. Half yearly					
Alliance ...	1,00	1,00	all	Nil	735
Anglo-India ...	1,31		100	Nil	70
Ahmedabad & Sarkhej & Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Reliance)	87	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.40	950
Bombay & Na-tional Manufg. Co. Ld	900	600	600	dvd Rs.25	725
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. Ld		1,00	1,000	..	730
Britannia Mills	1,00	600	600	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India ...	1,00	600	600	dvd Rs.50	1,510
China Mills Co Ld	00	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,020
City of Bombay Mills ...	00	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs.6	1,180
Calicut ...	1,00	100	100	..	110
Dharangadhra ...	00	50	50	2	810
Gokak Land & Mills ...	1,00	70	..	dvd Rs12	670
Coorla Mills ...	80	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs.5	710
Growmohur Mills ...	80	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,240
Hand Mill ...	1,00	50	500	dvd Rs.25	707½
Ibrahimpatan Mills ...	1,00	1,00	1,000	60	635
Empress Mills ...	1,00	00	200	dvd 25	700
Empress Polit. ...	1,24	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs.30	815
Industan ...	87	1,00	1,000	30	830
Jinagvaghai ...	70	50	500	40	660
Howard Mill ...					
Jubilee ...	1,00	50	500	2	780
Hope Mills ...	80	1,00	1,00	50	675
Hyderabad ...	70	1,00	1,000	40	1,100
Imperial Cotton ...	90	50	500	dvd Rs.15	615
Indian Manfg. ...	90	1,00	1,00	50	1,320
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	70	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs.3	875
James Greaves ...	1 10	60	50	2	780
Jaffer Mill ...	90	50	50	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Mann-facturing Co.	1,80	25	250	dvd Rs.15	275
Jowraj Ballon...	1,00	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	843	1,80	1,00	2	721
Khatau Makanji ...	75	1,80	1,00	dvd Rs.3	890
Khanjee Manfg. Co ...	40	250	25	Nil	100
Khatao Mac-kinjee ...	1,00	1,20	1,00	dvd Rs.3	925
Lowjee ...	2,50	100	10	dvd Rs.1	288
Lord Reay Mfg ...	41	1,00	1,00	2	975
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy ...					
Manchester ...					
Maneckji Petit ...	1,00	1,00	1,00	dv Rs100	2,910
Managon ...	5,00	25	25	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,00	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs75	2,400
Myrzee S & M Co Ld ...	4,00	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills ...	7,77	100	100	Nil	Rs.
Nathoo & Co ...	40,00	625	312½	6 pr. ct.	300
Nagpur Empress Mills ...	1,00	1,00	1,00	Nil	620
New Great Eastern ...	1,40	1,00	1,00	Rs 2	705
Oriental ...	6,71	625	62	dvd Rs.10	480
Prabhudas Mfg. Co Ld.	1,15	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs.50	1,425
Queen Mills ...	80	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs 4	1,080
Ripon Mills ...	80	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs6	1,320
Swadeshi ...	1,00	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs.50	1,253
Sholapore Mills ...	80	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1 85
Sonderdas ...	75	1,80	1,00	dvd Rs.40	1,025
Southern India ...	1,00	600	600	1	170
Southern Maharatta ...	1,21	250	250	dvd Rs12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,30	25	250	dvd Rs 12½	365
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,00	500	500	25	305
Star of India ...	1,00	1,00	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills ...	67	80	800	dvd Rs20	755
Sassoon and Alliance ...	00	9	900	dvd Rs30	750
Union Spinning Land Manufac-turing Co. ...	90	1,00	1,000	60	670
Union Mills Ld	0	1,00	1,000	..	740
Vanbhaskar Lakhmidhar Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld ...	80	80	800	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	57	1,00	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,91	1,00	1,000	35	1,020
Wadia Mills ...	1,91	1,00	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Ahmedabad Ginning ...	20	1,25	1,25	75	1,150
Ahmedabad (Karanj-ekar) ...	20	1,10	1,100	Rs 80	1,193
Bombay Printing Press ...	10	1,00	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld ...	55	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Depot Co. Ld ...	4,00	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Broach Cotton Press Co. Ld ...	80	200	200	11	187½
Broach City Press Co. Ld ...	60	300	300	12	230
Commercial Press ...	1,00	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs15	350
East India Printing Co. Ld ...	30	1,00	1,000	75	1,370
Empire Press and Manfg ...	60	214	..	dvd Rs 8	1188
Fort ...	80	1,00	1,000	25-50	1,160
Fredk ...	80	80	800	dvd Rs20	900
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	68	80	800	dvd Rs40	380
Himgol Press Co. Ld ...	70	10	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khanjamun...	24	45	450	Rs10	530
Mahoya Press Co. Ld ...	30	20	200	all 16 pr. ct.	255
Mahomedbhoy Cotton Co. Ld ...	30	30	300	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,00	25	125	dvd Rs 6	90
Mofussil Co ...	1,12	40	400	Nil	280
Mummer M ...	1,00	25	250	all 15	225
New Barat ...	1,20	50	500	dvd Rs20	560
New Indian ...	2,00	12	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales ...	10	50	500	25	510
Sahapathy Bellary ...	80	80	800	75	20
Samachar ...	30	30	300	20	88
Sind and Punjab Co ...	10	1,00	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	40	2,00	2,000	750	60
Stork Woollen Mills ...	1,20	25	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld. ...	37	20	200	all 12	230
Vakart ...	..	1,00	1,000	10 dvd Rs6	1,80
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,75	100	100	15	417½
Back Bay Baths	60	8	8	75	
Bathan Pile ...	8,00	100	10	12	5
Bombay & Barma Trading Corporation ...	1,00	2,50	1,50	200	7,000
Do. Mow Lamta. ...	60	375	62	75	1,7.0
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	1,20	100	10	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld. ...	42	200	200	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill ...	72	60	60	5	1,000
Deccan Vapor Mills ...	1,00		800	8 pr. ct	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,20	200	200	1	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld ...	2,20	25	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,00	100	1	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,60	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co ...	4,00	200	175	31	265
Kurrachee Landing Co. ...	80	800	200	30	20
Marine Co., Ld ...	4,00	100	100	dvd Rs15	190
Napier Hotel Co	2,00	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry ...	1,00	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,00	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,00	100	100	5	105
Port Cleaning Co ...	6,00	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co...	1,00	100	100	9	50
Treadwell & Co ...	1,00	100	25	60	1,05xd
Thacker & Co. ...	1,40	100	100	..	130
Telephone Co. ...	6,25	1	100	dvd Rs1	31½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	..	40	all	5 p. c	
B. B & C. I. R. ...	..	51	..	p.	
Ahmedabad Prantij ...	4,00	360	360		425
Tapti Valley ...	25,00	500	50	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	27-1 Nom
Gold Leaf ...	"	27-2
Fine, bar Gold, old ...	"	26-14
Do. do. new ...	"	26-11
Australia bar Gold ...	"	26-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	"	26-6
Sovereigns ...	"	17-2
Do. Dreamer ...	"	17
Bar ...	"	25-14
Do. ...	"	26-15

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h 38m. High water 10-1m., 9-27a. Low water, 2-39m., 4-11a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
The Cinematographa, Watson's Hotel, 7, 9-15, and 10 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana, 1-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kaisar-i-Hind entered the dock yesterday, and the barque John Davie and the steamer Astrakhan left it on Monday; the steamers Giava, Medusa, and Kola left yesterday.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A Temperance Conference will meet on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th inst., at the Wilson College, Chowpatty. The sessions will begin each day, at 6 p.m.

A PARSEE CRICKETER.—Mr. N. C. Bapasola, a well-known Parsee cricketer of Bombay, has been appointed to teach cricket to the students of the Rajkumar College. Mr. Bapasola has left Bombay to take up his appointment.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.—Mr. Waddington has been appointed Principal of the Rajkumar College, in place of the late Mr. Macnaghton, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,250.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain C. S. Daniel, which arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from China, experienced moderate to light monsoon, high W.S.W. swell, and passing rain squalls. The steamer Ras Elba, Captain E. L. Moore, which arrived here the same evening, from London, met usual monsoon and high sea.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FELLOW COOK.—Dominic Rodrigues, a Goanese cook, in the service of Mr. McDonald, residing at Clare Road, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that some time during the previous night, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. his two boxes were forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 249, were stolen therefrom. A fellow-servant, named Dhagroo Tootsia, who had been in the employ of complainant's master for the last sixteen months, and resided in the cook-room, has suddenly disappeared, and is now being sought for by the police.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Walton charged Husson Ahmed, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium. It appears that, on Sunday last, accused went to his father and asked for a loan of Rs. 10, which the father refused to give, saying that he had already advanced him money on various occasions, and that he would give him no more. The accused thereupon went to the Crawford Markets, and having purchased two annas worth of opium, swallowed it. Shortly afterwards Husson was found unconscious in his father's house, at Telly Gully, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment until Monday morning, when he was discharged. His Worship sentenced him to seven days' simple imprisonment.

OPIUM POISONING.—On Monday evening, a Hindu girl, named Moni, aged about two years, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, the opium having been eaten by her from a small box, which had been inadvertently left near her by the mother in her house at Erskine Road. It appears that a few days ago, the mother bought a quantity of opium, which she placed in a small box, and used to give a small portion from it to the child every day to make her sleep. On Monday evening, the mother administered the usual dose to the child, and then, forgetfully leaving the box near her, went into the bath-room. On her return a few minutes after, she found the box had been cleared of its contents by the child. About half-an-hour afterwards, the drug commenced to operate, when the mother removed the girl to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been progressing favourably.

A PICK-POCKET ON A PUBLIC ROAD.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Montague charged Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ebrahim, an old offender, with theft of a purse, containing Rs. 3-4 in cash, the property of one Lalya Monia, a Hindu labourer. On the morning of the 18th instant, the complainant, in company of two of his friends, named Mitha Purshotum and Bhana Kicka, were going along the Elphinstone Bridge, to go to the Prince's Dock to embark themselves on board the steam-ship Nowshera, when the accused came from behind, and having removed the purse from the complainant's pocket, commenced to run. Complainant raised an alarm, when a Borah arrested the accused, who immediately threw away the purse. Accused, against whom stood a previous conviction, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MEHTA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Oomer Jamal, a dealer in horses and commissioned stable-keeper, at Bellasis Road, charged his mehta, Jadowji Nundlal, with two counts of criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 681, respectively, belonging to his master. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Seymi, assisted by Mr. Velidkar, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. His Worship, in an elab rate and lengthy judgment, held the accused guilty on the first count, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative to suffer six months' further imprisonment, with hard labour. Further ordered that if the fine was paid that amount should be paid to complainant as compensation for the loss he had sustained. With regard to the second count, his Worship stated that, though the evidence raised a strong suspicion against the accused, still it was not conclusive to prove him guilty, and he was accordingly discharged on that charge.

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—Cholera, which has again made its appearance here, has claimed several victims. At Botad cholera is raging, and last week there were some thirty cases, nineteen ending fatally. The mortality there has already reached a hundred since the outbreak. Cholera has also broken out at Junagadh, where on the 17th instant twenty-five persons were attacked, out of whom seventeen fell victims to the scourge. A party of cholera patients having been put in Bhaimoti, under Gondal, has reached here. A large number of people have left the town, and come to reside at Bhavanagar and Upleta.—Some thieves broke into the quarters of the station master, Vadal, and removed the ornaments from the person of his son, in the presence of his father. The burglars made a hole in the door, and having thrust their hand through, opened it.—A burglary was committed at Jetalsar a week ago. Thieves broke into the house of a Banian, and carried away ornaments worth over one hundred rupees.—Gohilwad wants much rain yet. Crops are almost perishing. People fear lest a famine take place. Five inches and seventy-one cents is all that has been registered here up to to-day.—A match was played between the Ghadeshi United Club vs. Rajkote, on the 16th instant, resulting in the former winning by 22 runs. Mr. Perozshaw Damji and F. M. Coachman played excellently on behalf of the Ghadeshi United Club.

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE.—Massoo Chota, a Mahomedan, residing at Grant Road, was, on the morning of the 13th instant, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from serious burns to both his legs, the left side of his body, and left arm, which, he then stated, were caused by his having accidentally knocked over a burning kerosine oil lamp while asleep in his room. However, when the police went to the hospital to make inquiries regarding the accident, the man changed this statement, alleging that he was burnt not by the accidental upsetting of the lamp, but that his wife, with whom he had been on good terms for some time past, had intentionally upset the burning kerosine oil lamp over him. The police found this second statement to be false, and made with a view to bring his wife Fatma in trouble. It appears that Massoo was married to Fatma about four years ago, and the couple lived happily together until a few weeks ago, when Massoo discovered Fatma of keeping an illegal intimacy with another man, and with a view to revenge himself upon her, he, at the instigation of some of his relatives, has brought a false charge against her. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Fatma before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to her husband Massoo. As the complainant is still under treatment at the hospital, the case was remanded to the 4th proximo.

GROSS ABUSE OF IN GRATITUDE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Mahomed Ahmed, a khalassi, was charged at the instance of Constable Walton with theft of a watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 14-8, the property of Shaik Lalmahomed, residing at Peerkhan Lane. On the 13th instant, accused was brought to Bombay from Madras by a serang, who left him here to earn a livelihood and returned to Madras. For two days accused wandered about the city, but could find no means of support. Eventually he met the complainant at the J. J. Hospital, and having recognised him to be his old fellow-worker, related to him his present miserable circumstances. Taking pity on his condition, complainant took him to his house and supplied him with food, and allowed him to remain in the house for the night. Early on the following morning accused got up, and finding his benefactor asleep, helped himself to his watch and chain, which were left hanging on a nail, and absconded. After his departure, complainant got up, and finding his watch and chain missing, and accused disappeared, made a report to the police. About 9-30 p.m., the same day, complainant found the accused near Null Bazaar, and handed him over to the police. The watch was subsequently recovered from a Pathan, named Haji Badoo, to whom it had been given by the accused for safe custody, while the chain was recovered from a Marwaree, named Cookee Callianji, to whom it had been sold by accused. His Worship convicted accused, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all particles or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 11th July 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Abraham Wood, jeweller, of 15, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in loom shuttles and tongues.

Gordon J. Scott, electrical engineer, residing at No. 651, North 33rd Street, in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and William S. Janney, physician, residing at No. 1535, North Broad Street, in the same city, for a system of electrical distribution.

Charles Langdon Davies, electrician, of 45, Redcliffe Square, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in telegraphic transmission on cable lines.

Alfred Jordon, commercial clerk, of 27, Mincing Lane, in the county of London, for an improved apparatus for reducing or disintegrating hard substances.

Bernard Morley Fletcher, civil engineer, of 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, for improvements in apparatus for utilizing the power of waves.

James Albert Bonsack, mechanical engineer, of 1323 Chestnut Street, city of Philadelphia state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a machine for making conical cigarettes.

Hugo Bilgram, machinist and mechanical engineer, of the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a machine for making conical cigarettes.

Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Connor, captain in the third Connaught Rangers, of Vartry Lodge, Ballybrack, in the county of Dublin, for improvements in bottles and their stoppering.

Louis Pestan, engineer, of 61, rue D'Autin, Paris, and Fabrizio Clerici, engineer, of Milan, for improvements in apparatus for the electrolytical separation of precious metals from their ores or other materials containing them.

Svante Edward Klinteberg, manager of the Malayan ethnological and natural history collections, Singapora, and Dr. Norman William Bott, government analyst, Straits Settlements, Singapore, for a process and method of preserving fruits in their natural state for exportation.

George Lansell, quartz miner, of the Fortuna crushing works, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved pump for mining and other purposes.

The Folk-Elles Patent Marine Governor and Safety Cut-Off Company, Limited, No. 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method of and electrical apparatus for automatically reducing and cutting of steam to prevent the "racing" of marine engines.

George John Altham, gentleman, of Swansea, in the county of Bristol and state of Massachussetts, United States of America, for oil engines.

Peter Davidson, superintendent, presidency jail, Calcutta, residing at the presidency jail quarters for a patent cubicle.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

William Fulton Hutchinson, manufacturer, citizen, of No. 23, Cortlandt Street, New York, in the county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in railways. (Specification filed 6th July 1893.)

George Alexander Newton, engineer, of 5, 7 and 9, Clyde Street, Derby Road, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in boiler or other furnaces. (Specification filed 3rd July 1893.)

Summers Brown, merchant, of No. 158, Pitt Street, in the city of Sydney and colony of New South Wales, for improvements in metal cans and canisters to facilitate their opening. (Specification filed 3rd July 1893.)

Pierre Paulin Faure, engineer, of Place du Champs de Foire, Limoges (Haute Vienne), France, for improvements in the method of decorticating ramie and other textile plants and leaves. (Specification filed 2nd July 1893.)

The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited, of 40, King Street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in paint. (Specification filed 6th July 1893.)

The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited, of 40, King Street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in water-proofing cartridges. (Specification filed 6th July 1893.)

The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited, of 40, King Street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of moulded articles. (Specification filed 6th July 1893.)

Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer, of Princes Street, Westminster, for improvements relating to the transmission of signals through submarine telegraphic cabels. (Specification filed 3rd July 1893.)

Hans Rint, manufacturer, trading under the style and firm of E. Ditmar, of 23, 25 and 27, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, for an improved incandescent petroleum burner. (Specification filed 3rd July 1893.)

Thomas Cooper John Thomas, engineer, of 93, Manor Park Road, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in lamps for overhead lighting. (Specification filed 1st July 1893.)

James Balfour Thomson, manager, of Union Jute Mills, Sealdah, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for fixing power looms or other machinery to stone, patent stone, concrete, granolithe, brick or other floors to be called, "Thomson's machine fixing rail." (Specification filed 2nd July 1893.)

The fees prescribed in schedule A of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

Ambrose Shere Massey, engineer and partner in the Napier works, Madras, for improvements in the construction of light ploughs. (From 18th July 1890 to 17th July 1897.)

Ambrose Shere Massey, engineer and partner in the Napier works, Madras, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 17th July 1890 to 16th July 1897.)

Gottlieb Dalmler, engineer, of Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, in the empire of Germany, for improvements in gas and petroleum motor engines. (From 7th August 1896 to 6th August 1897.)

William Kendall, carpenter, of No folk Island, South Pacific, for an improved claw-hammer. (From 10th July 1890 to 9th July 1897.)

James Garner, manager, of 31, Union Street, Tyldesley, in the county of Lancaster, Thomas Cockcroft, chemical engineer, of 105, Derby Street, Bolton, in the same county, and Christopher Porreth, insurance manager of Change Alley, Sheffield, in the county of York, for improvements in and connected with hoists. (From 14th July 1893 to 15th July 1897.)

Henry James Stuart Brown, commercial traveller, of Egremont Cambusiang, in the County of Lanark, for improvements in and relating to metallic and composite boxes, tanks and the like and in securing lids or covers thereto. (From 11th August 1893 to 10th August 1897.)

John Pullman, manufacturer, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the county of Middlesex, and Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in the construction of compressing machinery or apparatus for the condensation and liquefaction of gases. (From 22nd July 1893 to 21st July 1897.)

John Pullman, manufacturer, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the county of Middlesex, and Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in apparatus for the production of aerated liquids for drinking and other purposes. (From 22nd July 1893 to 21st July 1897.)

Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, for improvements in valves and fittings for portable reservoirs or holders of compressed air or liquefied or other gases. (From 18th July 1893 to 17th July 1897.)

John Pullman, manufacturer, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the county of Middlesex, and Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for an improved process of and apparatus for producing aerated beverages. (From 22nd July 1893 to 21st July 1897.)

IN the Reichstag, on July 1, the new Civil Code was adopted by a majority of 174 votes. The code is the result of nearly 30 years' labour and preparation. It is to come into force at the beginning of the year 1900.

AN interesting sight (says the "Pall Mall Gazette") is that at York House, St. James's Palace, when the Duke of York's infant sons drive out with their nurses, the sentry on the door always comes to the "present arms," and if the guard at the Palace has been turned out the men are ordered to bring their rifles to the salute. The nurses reply to the salute by making little Prince Edward raise his hand to his hat.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "TIMES" AND THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SOME of the native papers greatly regret that the London "Times" after having called upon the Ministry to treat the question of the liability of the expenses of the Indian contingent not as a party, but as a national one, and to disregard the advice of its clerks and accountants, is now endeavouring to climb down. The "Gujerati" remarks: "It is surely not a mark of consistency or sincerity to advise the Indian people to accept the unjust decision of Parliament, simply because individual politicians have held out a promise of fairer treatment of India in future. Lord George Hamilton declared at Ealing that India would receive help from the Imperial government, when required, on precisely the same terms on which India has had to assist on the present occasion. But that itself concedes the force of the arguments advanced in this country against his resolution. If the decision of the Ministry is just on imperial grounds it requires no support from declarations as to future policy. If it is unjust, then these promises no doubt convey a clever invitation to stop further agitation. But the people of India have lost all faith in pledges, promises proclamations, and declarations. On the contrary, the "Indian Spectator" remarks: "We believe the "Times" is right in considering the result of the debate in the Lords and the Commons, particularly the latter, on the question of the expenses of the Indian contingent to Suakin to be on the whole very encouraging and in anticipating that the day is not very distant when the Party Chiefs will be compelled by public opinion to be just to India and to recognize the reciprocal obligations subsisting between this country and England. The animated debate over even the ordinary expenses of the Indian contingent has, we hope, made it pretty certain that we shall not be called upon to defray any part of the extra charges of the military operations now going on in Egypt. They are being limited at present to the narrowest possible limits. But if a sudden irruption of the Mahdists increases their dimensions, as is not improbable, England and Egypt alone ought to bear the burden. That, we take, is the necessary corollary of Lord George Hamilton's promise."

THE CONGRESS SURPLUS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—We have to congratulate the Poona Congress Working Committee upon the splendid surplus it has managed to leave after defraying all the expenses in connection with the last Congress. We understand the Committee has upon its hands a balance of somethinz like Rs. 20,000. This financial success of the Committee is especially commendable, when we remember that Bombay has not yet paid even half its quota.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE BARODA STATE.

The "Gujerati," among other native journals, expresses regret at the severance of Professor T. K. Gajjar's connection with technical education in the Baroda State, and remarks: "We regret very much to learn that Prof. T. K. Gajjar, B. Sc., M.A., has severed his connection with the Kala-Bhavan at Baroda. Our regret is not for Mr. Gajjar, who is sure to find a more profitable career in Bombay, but for the cause of technical education in the Baroda State and elsewhere which we have no doubt will considerably suffer by this rather undue removal of the guiding hand of Mr. Gajjar who had done so much for its development.

THE LATE HINDU PHILANTHROPIST.

Speaking of the late Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, the vernacular papers eulogize his public spirit, his discriminating charity, and his loyalty to faith of his ancestors. The "Gujerati" observes: "In the late Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas the Hindu community has lost one of its foremost leaders, the Kapole Bania caste its respected head, and this city a prominent citizen. He was associated with almost every public movement in Bombay and commanded universal respect. Born in 1817 and educated amidst the surroundings of the early part of this century, he was naturally conservative in his views. But he was sincere in his convictions and adherence to the faith of his forefathers." The "Indian Spectator" states: "In Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Bombay has lost a shrewd old and respectable gentleman of business, who did not lose his head during the Share Mania and who employed the vast wealth he acquired in many a small and extensive charities. His "Madhava Baug" is a lasting obligation on the Hindu community and his sanitarium at Sion not less so. He was the "Seth" of the Kapola Banya community, and though by no means even a semi-enlightened social reformer, was not at least a lover of uncompromising bigotry and stationariness, nor a pseudo-patriot. He took a pretty active part in many public movements of the day, and his loss is by no means a light one." The "Independent" says: "Another link connecting the new generation of Bombay with the old is broken by the demise of our venerable and respected citizen Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas. In him Bombay loses a townsman who was known for silent charities, and who though never an active worker, was still ready always to identify himself with public movements pertaining to the welfare or enhancing the reputation of this city and her citizens. He has died in his native simplicity, leading a calm and temperate life, a benefactor to his community and a friend to all, liked and admired by the citizens of Bombay. We have no love for memorials raised in honour of nobodies, which are now-a-days so cheap in Bombay. But we advise our Hindu brethern to stir in the matter in this particular respect, for the late Mr. Varjivandas truly deserves such an appreciation at their hands."

INDIAN NATIONAL SONGS AND BALLADS.

The "Gujerati" supports Mr. H. A. Acworth's hint to the anothrities and the Mahratta Chiefs to do something to encourage the collection of nationalsongs and ballads. Our contemporary writes: "The interesting paper which Mr. Acworth read before a large gathering of members of the National Indian Association is full of his old enthusiasm for Mahratta ballads and contains a valuable hint to government which the latter will do well to act upon. The purses of native chiefs and princes are often taxed for purposes outside their States and not seldom official pressure is indirectly employed to induce them to subscribe to this or that memorial or charitable movement. More than thirteen lakhs were contributed by native princes, Rajas, and Zamindars towards the fund started for establishment of the Imperial Institute. It was not altogether an entirely voluntary and spontaneous affair. Why should not then Government request them to do something for their own people, for example, to encourage the collection of national songs and ballads and the study of folk lore? As observed by Mr. Acworth a mere hint will suffice, but nothing has hitherto been done in the desired direction. We hope his appeal to the authorities and to the Mahratta Chiefs will have its due effect."

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Referring to the stoppage of the Government grant to the Bombay University, the "Independent" says: "Is it possible that any strong representation from the local University to the Bombay Government against its recent decision of withdrawing the annual grant of Rs. 5,000, can have any effect now on the Bombay Council? We think not. And though we have full sympathy for the University and we have already adversely commented on the treatment held out to it by the local Government in this respect, yet we say without in any may depreciating the move which the Senate will be shortly requested by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta to make, it is no use now sending any representation to Government on the matter. To shut the stable after the horse has run away is useless. So after increasing the income of the University by enhancing the various examinations' fees and thereby showing a good round surplus of twenty thousand rupees a year, excluding the balance of Rs. 50,000, you cannot now prevail on Government to continue giving the annual grant which is now wholly st

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8th per cent. in London, yesterday, say to 113 9-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 120½. About £ 75,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount remained at ⅝ per cent. for short London Bills, and ¾ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3¾ per cent. Rupee Sacurities were 1-16th per cent. higher, at £ 64 7-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 31 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unaltered, but with demand Exchange on London ¼ centime higher, at 4'89 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 2 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered yesterday, at 101½; with Paris Exchange on London a centime lower at fcs. 25·14½.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened with the Goat Skin Sales yesterday, only a limited business having been done in common qualities, but the feeling was steady. The number of Skins to be offered at these Sales is 1,400,000 Goat Skins, and 1,090,000 Sheep Skins.

The Import Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 27-32d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; while American Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 900 East Indians. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet. Reuter corrects his quotation for 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings given in his telegram of Friday, from 4s. to 4s. 11d. per piece.

In New York yesterday, 7 1-8 cents per lb. was still the quotation for ready Mid-Uplands; but Futures were 3 points higher for September, and one point for December, at 6·25 cents, and 6·21 cents respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales; and the total arrivals at the Ports this season now compare with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts ...	1,000	700	1,100
Two days' do.	2,000	1,300	1,300
Since 1st Sept. 1895	5,154,000	7,884,500	5,851,300

In our local Cotton market Exporters have bought only 100 bales of Bhownuggur to-day at Rs. 176; but the Mills have taken 1,400 bales, consisting of 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 165; 300 each of Karanja, at Rs. 179; and Shangaum, at Rs. 175; and Bengal, at Rs. 155-6; 150 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 173; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 177; and 100 Akola at Rs. 182 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for the usual monthly Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,777 bales.
Wheat	7,122 cwts.
Linseed	3,078 "
Rapeseed	6,268 "
Poppyseed	2,087 "
Groundnuts	1,060 "
Castorseed	5,297 "
Rice	1,217 "

FREIGHTS are very quiet at previous quotations, and transactions of importance still absent.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There were, as usual, no Merchants' Bills offering, and a small business only was done in Bank Paper. The Bazaar came out to buy in the afternoon, and rates, in some directions, were 1-32d. lower, though possibly, the morning's quotations were practicable any hour. The market closed weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32 to ¼d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50 to 1·49½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day without quotable movement in rates, 109 for cash, and 108½ for the coming settlement, having been maintained throughout the day to the close.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing to-day in this market in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, the movement where there has been any buying rather favoured buyers than sellers as per our revised quotations. In other shares Bombay Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 100 in the first issue; and Rs. 40 in the second.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Verost, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Mauritius Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off new Caledonia.
Amoor route, interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Ekarserino Nikolsk and between Werkhne Oudinsk and Tschita.
Aden route to South Africa, interrupted between Lorenco Marques and Durban. Telegrams for Durban and places south should be accepted by Cadiz Teneriffe or Lisbon St. Vincent.
Bhamo route to China, right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st July, 1896.

(Difference in Londitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	9	28 a.m.	5	1
Teheran	21	2	19 p.m.	...	20
Suez	21	2	15 p.m.	..	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st July, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	30	...	1
" Karachi	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	41	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July, 1896 on 141·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	9,500	20	12,020
Or per mile of Railway	18	67	...	85
For previous 1 week of half-year.....	1,500	7,000	10	8,510
Total for 2 weeks ...	4,000	16,500	30	20,530
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,914	8,619	14	11,547
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	75	...	100
Total to corresponding date do.	5,411	16,007	27	21,445

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 473
Decrease to date ..... " 915

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1896, on 17·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	1	53
For previous 1 week of half-year.	300	100	...	400
Total for 2 weeks ...	900	400	10	1,310
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year....	361	159	2	522
Per mile of Ry do.	21	9	...	30
Total to corresponding date do.	671	298	3	970

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 388
Ditto to date ..... " 310

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—July 6, the wife of H G Grant, Sidapur, Coorg, of a daughter.
HAY—July 9, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Sir Lewis Hay Bart, of a daughter.
LINTON—July 9, at Shaikpoora, Monghyr District, the wife of A E Linton, E I Ry, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—July 15, at the Home, Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of H Douglas Robinson, Madras Police, of a daughter.
SHARPLES—July 12, at Fort Lahore, the wife of A G Sharples, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOODRIE—July 8, at Nabha, of pneumonia, Mr E Boodrie, State Band Master, aged 73.
CARSTAIRS—July 11, at Bangalore, Amy Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Peter McLeod Carstairs.
CHISHOLM—July 8, at Sherfield, Simla, Alexander Chisholm.
GEOGHEGAN—July 12, at Deesa, after a short illness, Major Thomas Patrick Geoghegan, 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 39.
LAWRENCE—July 13, at Agra, of peritonitis, Flora Macdonald, beloved wife of Captain Hugh Lawrence, 1st East Surrey Regiment.
McGOWAN—June 15, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Edward Stanley, second son of the late W H McGowan, Deputy Postmaster-General, C P and Berars, in his 49th year.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

THE Reports of the Board of Visitors—a very distinguished body of officers, including a Field Marshal and three Generals—upon the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, have just been presented to Parliament. These institutions were visited, the first named on the 24th June, and the second on the 27th of the same month, in 1895. The Woolwich Academy has an average strength of 207, the cadets averaging 5ft. 9½ in. in height and 19·8 in age. Their health was generally good, with the exception of a good deal of bronchitis, sore throat, and fever in the previous winter, followed by epidemic influenza. The hospital had been altered, "and is now in good condition"—which was not so before,—and it can hold ten patients comfortably; a satisfactory matter in times of epidemic disease. The construction of an infectious hospital, which the visitors had been given to understand in the previous year had been proposed and recommended by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, had not been provided for in the estimates for the current year. Field Marshal Simmons and his colleagues "still consider" that arrangements should be made at the Herbert Hospital for the reception of Cadets in cases of infectious diseases of a serious type. The Board of Visitors, however, can scarcely be sanguine that this prudent recommendation will be attended to. "For the fourth time" they advise the construction of an additional drill shed essential for the instruction of the Cadets, and they call to mind that they set forth the necessity for making that provision with special emphasis in the year 1894; to no purpose. That was not the only recommendation that was ignored. They had to express their regret, that while a three-pounder Nordenfelt gun had been supplied in partial compliance with their recommendation, a year before, "the most important part of their recommendation, *viz.*, that a proper breach-loading gun and mounting should be supplied, has not been complied with." The Board found it to be their duty again to direct attention to a very serious flaw in the educational arrangement of the Academy, which had been pointed out by successive Boards of Visitors, and by the former as well as by the present Governor, and by the Professors. They were unanimous in their condemnation of the present system of bifurcation, by which the Cadets to be commissioned in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, part company in their studies. This system, in addition to "loss of incentive to work by a large portion of each batch, causes that the instruction is not carried so far as it ought to be in some subjects." It is once more urged that bifurcation should be abolished, and the courses of study so regulated, that each subject should be carried as far as, and no further than, it may be necessary for either Artillery or Engineers.

In another matter of equal importance, the recommendations of successive Boards of Visitors and the teachings of experience have been disregarded. It has always been recognised that the instruction given at the Academy to Cadets who enter the Royal Engineers must be supplemented before they undertake their professional duties, and for that purpose a school of Military Engineering was established. The same course was recommended for the education of young Artillery officers so long ago as 1869 by a Royal Commission. It was proposed that a thorough systematic course of instruction in practical artillery, and a short course in the School of Gunnery, should form a regular part of the instruction of all young officers of Artillery on entering the service. The Board brought this strong recommendation to the notice of Government in former Reports, and they have now to express their regret that advantage was not taken of the superabundance of Cadets that have lately passed through the Academy qualified for commissions in the Artillery, to send them to the School of Gunnery, instead of leaving them for nearly a year without occupation at the most critical period of their career. On this subject the Visitors deemed it necessary to animadvert with a vigour which was not without its effect. "The Board were informed that of 22 Cadets who passed for Commissions in the Royal Artillery in August 1894, ten had not yet been Commissioned; that of 29 Cadets who passed in March last, not one had received a Commission; and that next month some 30 more Cadets will complete their course of studies, and pass for Commissions, not one of whom can be granted a Commission until the 39 above referred to have been disposed of. The Board cannot but think that, considering the regulations now governing retirement, and promotion of officers, a closer calculation might have been made as to the probable demand for officers, and that the admission of candidates to the Academy might have been so regulated as to accord more closely with the demand to supply vacancies. They observe that the delay in appointing these gentlemen to Commissions operates with hardship upon the parents, and must tend to intensify the complaint so often made, that the highest on the roll of each batch, as a rule, select the Engineers. These young men find themselves superseded by their comrades who enter the Engineers, and by others in all branches of the Service, and the delay in commissioning them may eventually compel their final retirement from the Service in a lower rank than they might otherwise have attained, thus placing them at a serious disadvantage throughout their careers."

To this stern remonstrance is appended a foot-note:—"Since the above was written, 31 Cadets have been gazetted to Commissions in the Royal Artillery with antedate." It appears that arrangements had actually been made to send these young men, whilst waiting for Commissions, to Artillery Stations, where they would be neither officers nor Cadets, and would be allowed to dine at mess with the officers, but only in plain clothes. Being mere civilians, attached for drill, and not even living in barracks, "they will be in an anomalous position, neither capable of requiring obedience from the soldiers, nor on a footing of social equality with the officers." The Board point out that all this is in direct contravention of the standing orders of the Academy, which state that at the end of the course those Cadets who are duly qualified will be gazetted to Commissions in the Artillery and Engineers. They add that if the practice continues, it may seriously affect the number and quality of the Candidates for admission to the Woolwich Academy, a point upon which there can be no doubt whatever. Adverting to the educational course at Woolwich, the Visitors state that the Syllabus is overladen with subjects which are either never taught, or in which there is not time for thorough instruction. The Professors of Mathematics, Fortification and Physical Science concur in this view, being all of opinion that the prescribed courses of study are too ambitious and require modification to bring them within the time allotted for their study. The Board are of opinion that marks should be given for Drills, Outdoor Exercise, and Riding, as was formerly done, and is now at Sandhurst. The Report on the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, does not deal with the condition of that institution at equal length, but it possesses points of interest to which we will refer on another occasion. It is clear that there is much room for reform and improvement alike at Sandhurst and at Woolwich.

ONLY one appointment—a Deputy Collectorship—has up to the present been made under the Provincial Service Rules finally notified last November, but others will shortly be made. The rules provide that in the Service, which is thrown open to persons of all classes alike, most of the appointments are to be by competition; and there can be no doubt that this system is on the whole as good as any that could be devised for securing competent men to take their share in the administration of the country. But if the system stood by itself it would keep the Service too much in the hands of particular castes, and would preclude from participation therein men who, although not highly proficient in "cramming," possess administrative capacities of a high order. Government were therefore well advised in reserving to themselves the right not only of selecting candidates after examination and promoting selected officers already in Government service, but also of "appointing in exceptional cases any person whom they consider to be specially qualified, by nomination pure and simple." It has been pointed out to us that in making these selections the question of the stock from which the favoured youth has come should be given due weight, as in the case of appointments made by the Punjab Government. We are not disposed to argue that "the claims of long descent" should override the stronger claims of personal ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties devolving on members of the Service. But in view of the unhesitating acceptance by the masses of this country of the principle of hereditary privilege, and the extent to which the question of birth regulates the whole social system of the Native races, we certainly think that in the case of two candidates of equal ability but unequal birth, being named for a particular post, the preference should be given to the youth coming of a good family. The sons of Native gentlemen of ancient and well-known descent have for the most part received a University education either in India or in Great Britain. The appointment of such men to the "nominated" posts in the Service will not only induce a real regard for their Native administrators on the part of the people at large—in whose eyes the question of birth is of the utmost importance,—but will also enhance the goodwill and loyalty of the landed nobility and gentry, to many of whom the British Power owes so much for the services rendered in days of stress and storm forty years ago. To such youths the temptation to further the financial interests of themselves and their relations by means which would not bear the light of day is not so strong as to those of plebian birth who by virtue of their "cramming" capabilities have reached higher grades of Government service than most men of their rank usually obtain. Men of good birth may nominally belong to "the backward classes," so far as the attainment of the higher University degrees is concerned, but it does not follow that their strength of character, integrity of purpose, and ability in administration will be any the less marked—in fact, the reverse is often the case. The reasons which induced the Rosebery Ministry to disregard the snatch vote of the House of Commons in regard to Civil Service examinations are different in detail, but are the same in principle as those which led to the insertion of the nomination rule in the Provincial Service Rules. Just as it is necessary that the Civil Service appointments should not be open to the Bengali Babu who has never been out of India, so it is necessary in the branch of administration immediately below the Covenanted Service, that the rules should be so framed as to enable Government to take other considerations beside that of examination marks into account in making appointments. The principle underlying this feature of the rules was well expressed by the Government of India in a despatch dated 9th October 1888, and assented to by Lord Cross, the then Secretary of State. In the despatch referred to Lord Dufferin said: "It shall be our care that the rules to be framed while making due provisions for indispensible educational attainments shall be such as are adapted on the one hand to obtain for each province thoroughly efficient candidates, and on the other to secure due representation in the public service of the different classes of the community." Sound as this principle is, when the draft rules for the Provincial Service were published, the "nomination" rule was denounced by politicians who had expected that a monopoly of the Service would be secured by the examination system for their own particular communities. They conveniently ignored the fact that but for this rule many men well qualified to fill these posts, although belonging to the so-called backward communities, would be afforded practically no opportunity of holding good appointments under Government, and that thus these communities would be unrepresented in the Service. This opposition has now entirely ceased, and those who were hoping for a system by which the Service would be confined to their own castes, no longer argue that the nomination rule is not both a desirable and necessary proviso. The principle of the rule having thus been accepted, it may be hoped that advantage will be taken of it by the responsible authorities to put over the people administrators who combine fair scholarly attainments with ability to rule and the possession of those hereditary claims to the respect of the people which go much further than we sometimes think to ensure the attachment of the masses to, and contentment under, British rule.

LORD BRASSEY, who is nothing if not original, has introduced bicycling as an indoor-amusement at Government House, Melbourne. Not merely is it stated that the great ball-room is used by Lord Brassey and his family as a bicycle practice-ground, but further that his Excellency has introduced musical cycle rides into the dance programmes at Government House balls. Our Victorian contemporaries are amazed, but not shocked, and in triumphant strains announce the downfall of the dancing man. The willowy youth in toothpick shoes and a vapid expression, who so long lorded it over the ball-room, is hurled from his pedestal—a crushed and crumpled atom on the polished floor. The pneumatic tyre is on his neck. For a little while, the leading Colonial journal prophesies, we shall meet him haunting the buffet like an out-of-date ghost, grizzling morbidly over the decadence of waltzing, and declaring (with the old dames of "Dorothy") that dancing isn't what it used to be in the merry days when he was young. Some day humane people will have him taken away in an ambulance, and the dancing man will disappear for ever. Melbourne people are terribly afraid of Mrs. Grundy. But no matter; Mrs. Grundy's feelings must be outraged, and she is told that powder and patches, the minuet, cotillion, and barn dance, each have had their day and their devotees, and the *debutante* of the future will be pictured, not in satin duchesse and chiffon, but in short tweed or cloth skirts, or it may be even bloomers. Lord Brassey does not, however, proceed so rapidly. He does not even ask his lady guests to wear bloomers. The ladies wear cycling costumes of pale blouses, with dark blue ties and dark blue skirts. The dress of the men harmonises, and the return to the knee breeches and the silk stockings, and perhaps the lace ruffles, of Queen Elizabeth's reign is foreshadowed. The matrons of Melbourne have caught the bicycle infection in much more virulent form than the maids, as they have in Bombay, but Bombay is very much behind even Colombo in cycling. If Government House would commence bicycling in Poona during the present season, as Government House has done at Melbourne, we might expect the fever to run very high in Bombay by the time next cold season commences.

A MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY will be held at the Esplanade Police Court, this morning, at 11 o'clock, to enquire into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Crescent to the north of Beira, East Coast of Africa on the 15th May last, resulting in damage to the vessel. The court consists of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, President, Captain R. J. Phillips, of the s. s. Chilka, and Captain C. McFee, of the s. s. Aston Hall, nautical assessors.

CAETAN RODRIGUES, a Goanese, who was sentenced to six years' hard labour on charges of cheating and forgery at the Second Criminal Sessions of the current year, was discharged from the House of Correction yesterday. Caetan's petition submitted to H. E. the Governor through his counsel, Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, who also defended him at his trial in the Sessions Court, praying for a remission of the sentence, was published in these columns two months ago. The petition has been favourably considered by H. E. the Governor, who has been pleased to order Rodrigues' discharge.

MR. FAWCETT, Judge and Sessions Judge of Broach, having declined to entertain the appeal preferred by Maneklal Trikamlal, the Gaekwar opium farmer's partner, against the decision of Captain C. A. Brown, Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, convicting him of an offence under the Opium Act on the ground of his having already formed an opinion adverse to the interests of the accused in previous cases tried by him against the accused's sub-agents, the High Court has transferred the appeal to the Court of the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. Government, in a Resolution just issued, have asked Mr. F. A. Little, Solicitor to Government, to appear in Mr. McCorkell's Court on the 23rd instant in support of the conviction.

ON June 27 the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess and the two Princesses, visited Cardiff and inspected the chief features of the exhibition which has been open there for some weeks. After being entertained at luncheon by Lord Windsor (the Mayor), he was formally presented with the honorary freedom of the borough, and in the course of his reply gave some interesting particulars of the rapidity with which the port had grown

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER MURDERS IN CRETE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Advices from Crete state that renewed murders of Christians have taken place at Heraklcion and the Port of Candia, and that the presence of warships has been requested by the Consuls.

FIGHTING RESUMED IN CRETE.

JULY 21.

Fighting has been resumed in the neighbourhood of Canea and Candia.

British and French warships have arrived at Heraklcion.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS IN THE COMMONS.

JULY 20.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour brought forward a motion to suspend the standing orders for the remainder of the Session to enable Government business to be undertaken at any time.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

The trial of Dr. Jameson was opened to-day.

Before the jury were sworn in Sir E. Clarke moved that the indictment be quashed on the ground that it was not stated that the Foreign Enlistment Act was operative where the alleged offences were committed.

Sir R. Webster upheld the legality of the indictment, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

JULY 21.

The Jameson trial was resumed to-day, when Lord Russell completely sustained the indictment.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

In a speech made by Lord Charles Beresford at a meeting at Liverpool, last night, he said that the Navy was short by twenty-seven thousand men of the proper complement for manning the present and future ships.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Farmer, from enteric fever, at Suarda.

THE VICEROY'S FORTHCOMING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy will be accompanied on tour by Lady Elgin, Colonel Durand, Military Secretary, Mr. Babington Smith, Private Secretary, Mr. Latimer, and three Aides-de-Camp.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the British Agent at Rajputana, who will accompany his Excellency during some portion of the time, will be the guest of the Viceroy at Government House, on his arrival here, on the 29th. His visit to Simla is in connection with various political matters of importance in Rajputana.

THE JHALAWAR CASE.

There is no intention on the part of the Government of India to alter the decision regarding the deposition of the Maharajah of Jhalawar.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSINATOR OF THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

It is understood that the prisoner who is supposed to have attempted the assassination of the new Shah of Persia, has been liberated.

FIRST CLASS DISTRICT RANKS.

It has been decided in all future cases in connection with promotion to 1st Class Districts that, even when the local rank is dated prior to the permanent rank of Colonel on the Staff, acting as local Major-Generals, will rank junior to Permanent Generals of 2nd Class Districts.

MR. GRUNDY.

Mr. Grundy reaches Simla on the 25th.

THE NEW SWIFT DRAUGHTS FOR THE R. A.

The new swift draughts for the Royal Artillery have been approved.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

POONA, JULY, 21.

The annual meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India was held, to-day, under the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood. Among those present were :—Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Messrs. Nowrojee Puddumjee, Beale, Mollison, Coopooswamy, Mudliar, and others. The statement of income and expenditure for the Empress Gardens showed a falling off of Rs. 1,431. Regarding the increased expenditure it was proposed that Rs. 1,600 should be expended in the permanent improvements. Mr. Beale, of the College of Science, was asked to look after the new improvements. It appears that a sum Rs. 500, the balance from the agricultural show held some years ago, has been handed over to the Society.

It was resolved that the Flower Show will be held this year on the 16th and 17th September next. The reason of holding the show late is, that a good many soldiers' gardens are springing up of late. The Society wish to do all in their power to encourage these gardens.

The meeting was dissolved with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacIster arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Orion, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 21.

Orient line mail steamer Oruba, from Australia, arrived.

SINGAPORE, JULY 21.

The steamer Mazagon (extra) left here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	94 7-16
Bar Silver	31 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MR. GUNNERY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The second public entertainment given by Mr. Carl Gunnery in Bombay came off last night, when Corney Grain's pupil delighted a very good audience assembled in Watson's Hotel with a musical sketch, entitled "Facts and Fancies of the Stage." Much of the best humour in the sketch was taken, as Mr. Gunnery readily acknowledged, from J. K. Jerome's "Stage Land." The idea of the sketch was to take off the foibles and weaknesses of authors of the modern drama, and it was given in a telling and forcible manner, which held the audience interested and amused throughout. Several stage characters were introduced and hit off in a style which showed Mr. Gunnery to be an entertainer of marked ability. The songs were not only exceedingly clever as musical compositions, but were also most mirth-provoking, and almost every item was applauded.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE report of the British Consul on the trade of Foochow contains matter of considerable interest to the mercantile community in India. The Consul states that with regard to the export of tea, that the result of the season's trading has not been in favour of shippers. Both in London and in the Australian markets the competition of Indian and Ceylon teas has been keenly felt, and the American and Canadian markets have been greatly depressed. There is a feature in the London market well worthy of note, and that is, that the rapid annual decrease of late years in the consumption of China teas appears, from the figures, to have come to an end. So far this season the falling-off in the deliveries from the bonded warehouses is comparatively small, but prices have been very low. The accounts from Australia are very gloomy. A leading firm of tea-brokers in Melbourne writes in reference to Foochow teas, "Judging from the restricted demand, "it looks as if the greater bulk of these teas will be replaced by the superior strength of Indian and Ceylons in the almost immediate future." And a writer in the *Sydney Trade Review* takes a similar view :—"It is obvious that Ceylon and Indian leaf is fast displacing that of China, and it will probably be found that the total import of the season of 1895-96, of the first two named together, will exceed that from all China ports." The larger export of Congous to the United States and Canada leads shippers to hope that a new outlet for Foochow tea is opening up in that quarter of the world, but there again the growers of Indian and Ceylon teas are now pushing their produce, and it remains to be seen how far they will be successful. In connection with this competition it must be mentioned that there are unceasing complaints, as there have been for many years past, of the manner in which those engaged in the China tea trade are handicapped is compared with their rivals in India and Ceylon, by the heavy duties and *likin*. On common teas these amount to over 30 per cent. of the value. The Chinese have had a fairly profitable year with the exception of the few who dealt exclusively in Oolong tea. These have speculated on the war with Japan curtailing the supply of Formosa Oolong, and buying in the country at prices far beyond the views of American shippers, had to submit to very severe losses. The brick-tea trade to Russia continues to increase. This year the export is over 13,000,000lb., against 10,000,000lb. last year. It should be noted that although Indian and Ceylon teas are rapidly displacing China teas, owing to the greater strength and consequent cheapness of the former, yet the Foochow, Souchong, and the scented teas are peculiar to these districts, and for them there will always be a certain demand. The tea-dust, too, used for making brick-tea will always be wanted, so that even if we see no revival of the China tea trade, as some sanguine individuals expect, it will be a good many years yet before the trade dies out entirely. Tea is practically the only native product exported from Foochow to foreign countries. At Hankow, where the tea trade has diminished in the same proportion as it has here, a large business has sprung up in such things as hides, tobacco, musk, rhubarb, and nutgalls, but Fuhkien apparently has nothing to offer European markets. A few shipments of feathers, bristles, tabacco, and bamboos have been made, but the result has not been encouraging. It is, perhaps, presumptuous on my part to make any suggestions, but I venture to call attention to one or two articles of merchandise which might, perhaps, pay a profit. Camphor has risen enormously in value lately. Camphor trees grow in this neighbourhood, and I cannot but think that if the Chinese were sufficiently long-sighted to take proper care of the existing trees, and to plant young ones, a considerable trade in camphor might be fostered. Heretofore, Formosa has been a camphor-producing country. Now that this has been transferred to Japanese rule, the Colonee, unless they take measures to prevent it, will lose the camphor trade entirely.

The time may come when India will not have to depend upon Russia and America for her main supply of petroleum. The British Vice-Consul at Samarang (Dutch East Indies reports, that on almost complete revolution has taken place in the petroleum trade, and the imports in Russian and Devees oil are already being considerably interfered with by the steady increase in the output of the native product obtained from the wells in Mid and East Java, belonging to the Dordrecht Petroleum Company, which was started in 1887, with a capital of 350,000 guilders. Despite the fact that this company worked at first under considerable difficulties connected with the refining and distribution of the oil, it was able, however, to surmount them and pay in 1890, a first dividend of 6 per cent., since when dividends of 15, 42, 36, and 62 per cent. have been paid, besides which the entire cost of the buildings and machinery has been written off. The company now possesses two refineries, one near Sourabaya and the other near Samarang. The Sourabaya refinery delivers 45,000 to 50,000 cases of 36 litres (65 lbs.) per month. The plant is, however, in course of alteration, with a view to increasing the outturn to 100,000 cases per month. This petroleum is distributed by rail, by means of tank trucks, to the principal towns in the Eastern Residencies and in the native States of Solo and Djocja, and is there tapped into tins. Up to this present the company has principally brought up for this purpose the empty cases and tins of the imported Russian and American oil, paying 45 to 50 guilder cents for each empty case, with two empty tins, provided the latter are not damaged. In order, however, to be more independent of the imported oil, the company has lately erected a factory for the manufacture of tins at Sourabaya, and another for the manufacture of cases at Banjermassin, in Borneo there being hardly any light wood suitable for the purpose to be found in Java. The refinery near Samarang delivers about 33,000 cases per month, and the production is expected shortly to increase to 60,000 cases, while as soon as the off-take of the oil has become general in the Residencies of Samarang, Pekalongan, Tegal, Cheribon, and Sudaramayee, and the demand admits of it, the production will be further increased to 100,000 cases monthly. This company sells its oil at 30c. per case below the Russian petroleum, say, at present, about 3 guilders 35c. per case, including all charges. It costs to produce about 1 guilder 40c. per case, or 2 guilders per case in cases of the company's own manufacture. The quality of the oil is certainly good, but still inferior to the imported brands ; it, however, in every way meets the requirements of the natives, to whom it is retailed for burning in open vessels, and who use it to conform with the police regulations existing in many parts of the island, which necessitate their carrying a small lamp and exhibiting same before their dwelling-houses after stipulated hours. Amongst such classes it commands an almost unlimited sale. There are other parties engaged in various parts of the island boring for petroleum, and should they succeed in finding new wells, as it is not improbable, this will, of course, result in the import of foreign oil being further restricted.

For some time past an announcement has been looked for with regard to a new scheme for the readjustment of the claims of creditors in the Commercial Bank of Australia, and this has now been issued. It will be recollected than when the bank was reconstructed about three years ago, the depositors were given new deposit receipts bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and repayable in five years for two-thirds of their money, and were asked to take 5 per cent. Preference shares for the remaining third. It has gradually become evident that the bank could not earn sufficient to pay the 4½ per cent. promised on these deferred deposits, and the result is the new scheme now proposed. It is hoped that with the new arrangement carried the bank will be able to surmount its difficulties, and on this idea the three committees sitting in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow have given their assent to the scheme, which certainly seems to have been conceived in the interests of all concerned. The assets to be taken over stood originally at £7,000,000, but are reduced to about £4,950,000 by writing off the whole of the capital paid up at the time of the suspention in April 1893, amounting to £1,200,000, and all the old reserves. The scheme provides for re-arrangement of the terms of the deferred deposit receipts by issuing in lieu thereof : For one-third of the whole amount, deposit receipts of the New Bank bearing interest for the first three years at 3 per cent. per annum and thereafter at 3½ per cent. per annum. For two-thirds of the whole amount, deposit receipts specifically secured by a first charge upon the securities embraced in the Assets Realisation account. These deposits receipts to bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum. Principal and interest to be payable out of the proceeds of income and realisations of these assets, and should all not be paid off in twenty years from July 1, 1896, the Bank shall make good any deficiency. The Preference shares (originally deposits) which at present have no right to a cumulative dividend are to be entitled to a dividend, when earned, of 4 per cent. per annum, and this right to be for the first three years cumulative to the extent of 2 per cent. per annum, and thereafter to the extent of 3 per cent. per annum, and these shares are also to be made permanently preferential as to capital.

Three million pounds sterlings were voted yesterday by the house of commons for the Uganda railway. It will be remembered that the original estimate was for £2,440,000. This was reduced by the expert Committee of last year to £1,755,000. They proposed to make the gauge smaller and consequently to cheapen the line. But the Committee which has been investigating the subject during the last few months has decided in favour of the wider gauge and has raised the original estimate to £3,000,000 so as to be prepared for emergencies. Sir Michael Hicks Beach indeed admitted that it was impossible to say that the estimate of £3,000,000 would not be exceeded, and it was pointed out by more than one speaker from the opposite benches that the whole scheme was excessively unbusiness-like—no detailed surveys, no specifications, no bills of quantities, and consequently no certainly that the line would not cost twice £3,000,000. Even those who support it are moreover not unready in some cases to admit that the figures of probable traffic given are more than doubtful.

The present position as regards the American cotton crop is summed up by the New Orleans "Picayune" as follows :—"According to the recent report of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the acreage devoted to cotton has been increased at little more than 16 per cent. If the yield should be increased over that of last year in the same proportion a very largely augmented crop would have to be looked for, a yield, in fact, not very far short of that of two years ago. It would be folly, however, to assume that the yield will increase in proportion to the increase in acreage. No such result has ever been attained in the history of the cotton industry, the statistics, in fact, showing most conclusively that the acreage is in no sense an indication of the crop, acreage estimates of various years approximating the same figures having developed widely different yields. While, therefore, the increased acreage is a factor in the situation which must not be lost sight of for a moment, to safe estimate of the final yield can be built upon the increase or decrease in acreage. Weakther conditions from now on will make the crop ; hence, as already stated, the daily weather reports will be very closely scanned for the next sixty or ninety days. As the course of prices will depend upon so uncertain an influence as the weather for the next few months, frequent fluctuations in prices are to be expected, as weather reports are favourable or otherwise. It is hardly probable that prices will either advance or decline materially from the present level until something definite begins to be known concerning the condition of the crop and the prospects of the yield. Aside from the growing crop, the statistical position is strong enough, and although the trade in manufactured goods is not at the moment as good as it should be, all the indications point to an early improvement in that respect."

A work entitled *Made in Germany* has just been published, in which the author attempts to show a large increase in German shipments to foreign countries. For example, he states that the value of the German exports to the United States rose from 175,720,000 marks in 1884 to 288,669,000 marks in 1894, and that the exports to Japan rose from 5,000,000 marks in 1888 to 25,500,000 marks in 1895. The author, however, ignores the fact that up to 1889 the Hanse Towns were not included in the Zollverein, and that up to that year very large amounts of German goods were nominally sent to the Hanse Towns, but were really shipped thence to various destinations. The facts are that in 1888 the value of the German exports to the Hanse Towns was 790,839,000 marks ; in 1893 it was 31,788,000 marks. The difference goes to swell inaccurately the comparative total of German exports to remote countries. In point of fact, in 1889 the German exports to the United States were valued at 385,036,000 marks, and in 1893 at 354,310,000 marks. The exports to Japan during the same period were almost stationary, they having been 18,529,000 marks in 1889, and 18,578,000 in 1893. There is not much to alarm British enterprise in this statistical record. Notwithstanding this correction of exaggerated reports, there is no doubt that British commercial supremacy is greatly envied, and seriously attacked to the full extent of the power of our rivals. The rivalry is, however, happily less influential than it is generally supposed to be. During the last few weeks raw American cotton has been declining in price to the extent of ½d. per lb. [nearly]. This movement is attributed chiefly to the brilliant prospects of the growing crop of this season, but partly also to the influence of a strong "bear" movement in New York. Nevertheless, there is some uncertainty as to the ultimate output of the crop, which may possibly be materially retarded by drought. Already there are complaints of want of rain in Texas and in others of the cotton-growing States. All things, however, considered, at the present prospect of this season's crop is that it will be excellent both in quality and quantity ; but at the present date this prospect must be viewed with a certain amount of reserve. The healthy activity of the iron and steel trades is well maintained. Finished iron and steel are in good demand, and this demand supports the market for raw material in spite of the large production. A capital sign is this ; the iron and cognate industries are the first to feel the baneful effects of depression ; they are the first to be affected by the general glow of prosperity. The reports from the West Riding tell of an absence of American demand, but, taking a general survey all round, it is believed that the bottom has been touched, and that a larger and more profitable business may be expected.

The United States Consul at Canton draws attention to a successful attempt to break down the fixed rate of freight formerly maintained by the "Conference" or combination of steamship owners between China and New York via the Suez Canal. Formerly this was steadily upheld at 55s. per ton measurement, and it has now been lowered to 30s. by the competition of independent owners. Indeed the rate for freight by the Conference steamers has been brought down to 27s.6d. when ever steamers of the competing lines are on the berth. It is still necessary, says Mr. Seymour, in order that the trade between China and the United States may have full advantage of cheap carriage, that the return rates from New York and other Atlantic ports to China should also be reduced. This, he suggests, is quite possible, if American shippers to China will enter into engagements with proprietors of the independent lines. At present all the steamers sailing from China to the Atlantic ports of America usually return with cargoes to Europe, and there load again for China. If, however, direct sailings both ways can be established between the United States and China via the Suez Canal at moderate rate, the power of competition of American productions in the China markets with those of Europe will be much increased.

The result of the recent attempt to recover the valuable cargo of the *Lutine*, which was sunk off the coast of Holland in 1779, has been no more successful than previous ventures. The value of the treasure which still lies in her hold is estimated at about ten million sterling, and though several attempts have been made to recover it their results have been in the main unsatisfactory. The chief difficulties which the divers have to contend with are the continued silting up of the hull, and the rapid incursion of sand around the wreck. Several companies have come to grief over what appears to be a hopeless undertaking, and a similar fate seems in store for the recent enterprise.

CRICKET OF THE SEASON.

VI.

[BY A BATSMAN.]

THE Islam Gymkhana deserves better encouragement from the hands of the influential members of the community. I refer principally to the Memon, Kokni, and Khoja sections, who should get rid of old-fashioned prejudices against sport, and send their young men to the gymkhana to come under the wholesome influence of athletics. Islam carried a two-edged "Shamsheer" in the days of yore—the Sword of Wisdom and the Sword of Prowess. Why should not the latter give place to the cricket bat as the symbol of the participation of the young men of the community in outdoor sports. The advent of the Islam Gymkhana was welcomed with feelings of genuine pleasure as marking an era in local Mahomedan history, and we have not been entirely disappointed in the results so far attained ; but I confess to having greater expectations. The management of affairs is in capable hands, and I continue to hope that in some future time not far distant our young Islamites will take that position in sport to which the natural fitness coming from descent from a warlike race entitles them, and also that the influx of younger and more vigorous blood will be constant, and give that solid strength to the young institution which it at present lacks. While wishing thus I cannot but commend to their co-religionists the example of the younger members of the Tyabjee family. I will now review the capacity of their cricket team. Ibrahim Rahimtulla is the captain of the Islam Gymkhana team. He has scored well this season, and is as strong in defence as ever. He bats well, and hits out powerfully. His fielding is not quite up to the mark. He understands the game very well, and his judgment has stood the gymkhana in good stead very often. Ali N. Tyabji is the secretary, and a model secretary. I have never come across a more zealous officer. He stands second to no officer in promoting the interest of the institution to which he belongs, and in a quiet unassuming manner devotes his time, money, and energy to it. He is an acquisition to the XI., plays in a neat style, and is a successful bowler. His deliveries break from the leg, and he is probably the only "head" bowler in his team. He is also a very good field. Khatun S. Ali is a splendid bat, with powers of punishing any bowling. His fielding is also above the average. I wish he could join his team permanently. I have not noticed him participate in any matches this season. Dawood Nensi is a promising colt, at times displaying good offensive prowess. His small size puts him at a disadvantage. He is working hard to improve his cricket, and I wish him all success. He can also keep the wicket, and his performance behind the sticks has often proved successful. Hadi C. Tyabji has commenced scoring. But he should bat in an easier style, and not as I have seen him when warming up to the work. A little more attention to the methods of some good batsmen will make a very reliable bat of him, but he must have continuous practice. He is, I admit, a good field. M. M. Ali has not been keeping well this season, and as he has not played in any matches I can only speak of him by what he appears to be at the practice net. He is a painstaking player, and can contribute largely against second-class bowling. He is useful as a change bowler. He fields well, is a decent wicket-keeper, and a useful all-round man. Shafi C. Tyabjee has been useful to the gymkhana from the first inception of the Islam XI., in the offensive as well as defensive. His left-hand slow deliveries have overthrown many a good batsman. I would recommend him to play straighter, and get rid of his weakness for hitting out at everything difficult. There is great room for improvement in his fielding. Abba and Shaikh Hussain, the two professionals employed, are both good bowlers, and the former is an all-round useful man. Suleiman, a new colt, promises to be a good bowler and a splendid field if he progresses in the rapid manner hitherto observable. But I am afraid he will not do much in the important department of defence unless he gets rid of his crampy style and uses better judgment. M. B. Kazerani, Hajtulla, and Arabi end the list. They are all good sportsmen, and with more practice will be able to help their team a good deal.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE second recital of the series was given, last night, by Mr. Mant, the Cathedral organist. The day for the recitals has been changed from Wednesday to Tuesday, so as not to interfere with the mud sports, and the change will doubtless prove of benefit and be appreciated by many. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, there was a good attendance at the Cathedral last night. The programme was of a pleasing and popular character, and the powers of both the organ and organist were well displayed. Exception, however, may reasonably be taken to the inclusion in the programme of so many items which were written either for voices or for instruments other than the organ. Without drawing too hard and fast a line, an organ recital is undoubtedly the occasion on which should be performed music specially written for that instrument, and of which there is an abundant and excellent supply. Arrangements from orchestral and vocal works are no doubt pleasing to the hearer, and may of course display the taste and skill of the performer, but at the best it must be admitted that the production is only an imitation, and the effect always falls far short of that which the original would produce. The programme also included two songs, "Les Rameaux" (Faure) and the old favourite, "Nazareth" (Gounod), which were rendered with considerable care by Captain MacGregor. Captain MacGregor has a strong and agreeable voice, and with a little more attention to voice production, will prove a valuable addition to our amateur ranks. Mr. Mant's programme comprised a prelude and fugue in E Minor (Bach), Entracte from Rosamund (Schubert), Offertoire in G Minor (Wely), Ave Maria (Mascagni), "Angels ever bright and fair" (Handel), Chanson Triste (Tchaikowski), and Offertoire in F (Hewlett). It is needless to go through the items in detail, as Mr. Mant has so perfect a command over the Cathedral organ that he never fails to bring out all the sweetness and tone which that fine instrument undoubtedly possesses. His performance, however, was not of equal merit, and greater precision in time and more careful attention to rhythm would have greatly improved the effect. Schubert's Entracte was most tastefully rendered, and the combination of stops thoroughly good. In the next item by Wely he quite failed to catch either the spirit or the time of the work. Mascagni's Ave Maria and Handel's well-known solo were tastefully and feelingly rendered, although both were a little uncertain and hurried in time. Tchaikowski's Chanson required more feeling in expression, and greater attention to rhythm. The concluding piece by Hewlett was of a bright and taking nature, to which full justice was done by the organist, and brought an agreeable hour's entertainment to a pleasant close.

THE LATE MR. J. P. PHYTHIAN.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was held, yesterday morning, in the hall of the College, Parel Road, Byculla, to adopt a resolution of condolence expressing sympathy with Mrs. Phythian in her sad bereavement, and also to take some steps to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Phythian. The students had mustered in strong force to testify to the sterling worth of their late Principal. Mr. Hugh Monie and Dr. H. K. Tavaria were present. On the motion of Mr. Spitam Kama, Mr. Edward Hoogwerf, a senior student, was called to the chair. Mr. Hoogwerf spoke of the excellent qualities both of head and heart of the late Mr. Phythian, whose death was a distinct loss to the Institute. The students had lost a really model Principal and a well-wisher. It was their duty to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved widow in the time of her affliction ; and he proposed that a letter expressive of their deep grief at the death of their Principal and their genuine sympathy with Mrs. Phythian be sent to her.

The resolution being duly seconded, was carried "sub silentia."

Mr. Bomanji N. Mehta proposed that a fund be started with a view to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Phythian in some suitable way.

Mr. Baptista seconded the proposal. He remarked that it was needless to recount the numerous good qualities of the deceased as they were all so very familiar with him. The late Mr. Phythian always worked very hard, and discharged his duties to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. He had a great love for his students, and by his fostering care for their welfare he had won their hearts. He possessed all the qualities which make not only a good teacher, but also a good man.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A committee was then appointed to collect funds to carry out the object of the meeting.

CYCLE TIPS.

WRITING to a syndicate of home papers, Mr. G. L. Hillier says :—There are a thousand and one tips which, under various circumstances, might be of service to the novice, but it will suffice here if I offer just a few hints which may guide the beginner. Afterwards, when the rider becomes more expert further advice can be obtained from more experienced brothers of the wheel.

Obviously, the first thing to do in cycle riding is to ride well, and riding well implies a good deal. After the first and awkward stage has been surmounted and passed, the rider should give special attention to "form." Form in effect means all the difference between a good and a bad rider. To acquire form the cyclist must depend to some extent on the advice and comments of others. Above all things, let him unburden his mind of the idea that because he feels all right he is all right. Nothing is more certain than that the cycle rider can get set and accustomed to the most hopeless and absurd attitudes—attitudes which handicap every action and cramp every limb ; and when once such positions have been adopted it is exceedingly difficult to get accustomed to better and more correct ones. I do not propose to lay down hard and fast rules for position on the cycle, which is admittedly the vital point of good form, but in a general way I may indicate that anything exaggerated or overdone is certain to conduce to its reverse. Too short a reach from the saddle to the pedals is the characteristic error of the tyro. Such an attitude as results from this mistake is hopelessly absurd in appearance and the cause of a terrible strain on the muscles, while stiffness, cramp, and weariness are its inevitable sequences. Yet, if the saddle be raised to its proper height, the rider will without doubt find it hopelessly uncomfortable, and desire to return to the old position. If such a rider is willing to follow good advice, the right corrective course is to exaggerate the alteration—to put the saddle decidedly too high, and let the rider propel himself slowly about on the machine for an hour or so, then readjust the saddle to the proper position, and the change, being towards across a more zealous officer. He stands second to no officer in promoting the interest of the institution to which he belongs, and in a quiet unassuming manner devotes his time, money, and energy to it. He is an acquisition to the XI., plays in a neat style, and is a successful bowler. His deliveries break from the leg, and he is probably the only "head" bowler in his team. He is also a very good field. Khatun S. Ali is a splendid bat, with powers of punishing any bowling. His fielding is also above the average. I wish he could join his team permanently. I have not noticed him participate in any matches this season. Dawood Nensi is a promising colt, at times displaying good offensive prowess. His small size puts him at a disadvantage. He is working hard to improve his cricket, and I wish him all success. He can also keep the wicket, and his performance behind the sticks has often proved successful. Hadi C. Tyabji has commenced scoring. But he should bat in an easier style, and not as I have seen him when warming up to the work. A little more attention to the methods of some good batsmen will make a very reliable bat of him, but he must have continuous practice. He is, I admit, a good field. M. M. Ali has not been keeping well this season, and as he has not played in any matches I can only speak of him by what he appears to be at the practice net. He is a painstaking player, and can contribute largely against second-class bowling. He is useful as a change bowler. He fields well, is a decent wicket-keeper, and a useful all-round man. Shafi C. Tyabjee has been useful to the gymkhana from the first inception of the Islam XI., in the offensive as well as defensive. His left-hand slow deliveries have overthrown many a good batsman. I would recommend him to play straighter, and get rid of his weakness for hitting out at everything difficult. There is great room for improvement in his fielding. Abba and Shaikh Hussain, the two professionals employed, are both good bowlers, and the former is an all-round useful man. Suleiman, a new colt, promises to be a good bowler and a splendid field if he progresses in the rapid manner hitherto observable. But I am afraid he will not do much in the important department of defence unless he gets rid of his crampy style and uses better judgment. M. B. Kazerani, Hajtulla, and Arabi end the list. They are all good sportsmen, and with more practice will be able to help their team a good deal.

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CITY OF MELBOURNE BANK.

PROSECUTIONS ORDERED.

IT was decided on June 23, by the Crown Law authorities to initiate a prosecution against Thomas Loader, chairman of directors of the defunct City of Melbourne Bank, and James Williamson, J. Loyd Roberts and Jenkin Collier, directors of the same institution, as well as against A. Burns and J. B. M'Quie, its auditors.

The facts elicited by the searching investigation held recently into the bank's affairs before Judge Molesworth, at the Insolvency Court, will be fresh in the recollection of readers. On that occasion disclosures of a startling nature were made, and the directors were submitted to a close examination extending over 10 days, the chairman himself entering the box on several successive days. Broadly summarising the results of the examination, it was held to be shown that the funds of the institution were loosely handled, and that large advances of the bank's money were made to the directors, and the deceased manager without adequate security and sometimes in a very irregular way. It was also given in evidence that shares of the bank were trafficked in with the bank's money with the object of "propping" the stock in the market.

At the conclusion of the examination the intervention of the Crown Law authorities was sought for the purpose of initiating a prosecution of some of the directors and auditors. The Attorney-General was supplied with copies of the evidence, and now having finished his perusal of it, and in consideration of certain legal opinions brought before him, Mr. Isaacs has decided that the matter is one which it is desirable should be investigated before the Courts, and that such investigation should be conducted by the Crown. With this view summonses are to be issued against the parties above named by the Crown Solicitor immediately upon an information being sworn, which will be done at once. The specific charge to be laid is not yet fixed, but will refer to certain of the balance sheets.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ALL the Silladar Cavalry are being converted into Lancer regiments. The 1st Bengal Cavalry has now been given lances, and the Guides Cavalry has also been recently equipped with the same weapon. Of the other Cavalry regiments, the 3rd, 6th, 16th, and 17th have the front rank armed with the lance.

AN English paper says :—Swami Vivekananda has recently arrived in London from America. He intends to remain in England for some months before returning to India. The Swami boasts of having converted nearly 4,000 persons to Hinduism in the States.

MR. F. W. READ, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway Company, proceeds to England on four months' furlough. Mr. D. Ross Johnson, Deputy Traffic Manager, will act for him, and Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, Assistant Traffic Manager, for Mr. Johnson.

THE report of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association for 1895-96 shows that assets and liabilities practically balance each other, the year closing with a cash balance in hand of Rs. 487 after an expenditure of nearly Rs. 40,000. Colonel Hill, the honorary secretary, strongly advocates the formation of a cash balance, as "if from any cause, such as active service or an epidemic of cholera at Meerut, the central meeting had to be cancelled, the Association would be bankrupt, and the honorary secretary would be responsible for all liabilities."

A NOVEL variation on polo was tried at Patiala the other day, consisting of prisoners' base played on ponies, six a side. The advantages of the new game are said to be that elaborate preparations are not required and ladies can take part in it.

THE number on relief-works in the North-West Provinces has now fallen to 14,900 persons, and the larger relief-works near Allahabad have been closed. There are, however, still a considerable number on relief-works in Central India and Rajpootana.

THE prospects of early rice, jute, indigo, and sugarcane are reported good in Bengal. Some damage has been caused by floods to the crops in Cuttack. Rain is still badly wanted in parts of the Punjab, and cattle are dying at Hissar and Rohtak.

THE Punjab has scarcely been free from epidemic disease in the present year. The total number of cases of cholera in the Province up to date is 4,476 with 2,533 deaths ; 749 cases with 461 deaths have occurred in the Rawalpindi district where the disease was started at the recent Nurpur Fair. But for the energetic and success full efforts of the medical and sanitary officers in this district at the outset, in the disinfection of water-supply sources, the disease might easily have assumed larger proportions.

THE late Mr. D. S. White's Eurasian movement is taking practical shape on the Nilgiris for a site has just been given there for a colony, five hundred acres of land being ordered to be set apart for the purpose in the Hubbadad District, one of the most healthful localities on the plateau. There is plenty of good scrub land and a liberal supply of the best quality of water, so everything ought to prosper. Needless to say the present movement is due to the great interest in agricultural matters, on the part of Sir Arthur Havelock, the present Governor of the presidency.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for the first eleven days of July, Rs. 13,70,254 ; corresponding period last year, Rs. 14,06,166 ; decrease, Rs. 35,912 ; from 1st July to 11th July, 1896, Rs. 13,70,254 ; from 1st July to 11th July 1895, Rs. 14,06,166 ; decrease, Rs. 35,912.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 11th July, 1896, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 57,000 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,17,000. Other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 2,04,500 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 243-7-3

when the vessel is under weigh, and that the pratice of taking away the lookout man at night to raise ashes, trim lights, etc., or the officer of the watch from the bridge to clean up for coal, etc., is most reprehensible and fraught with danger to navigation, and should be prohibited by law; that the interest of safety would be better met by official supervision, funded on the schemes of manning prescribed for ordinary vessels than by a hard and fast scale applicable to all descriptions of vessels; that undermanning should be legislation been comprehended in the law authorising detention for unseaworthiness, and that an instruction be issued to the officers of the Board of Trade, authorising them to detain vessels which are not manned in compliance with the schemes prescribed by this Committee; that particulars of all ships detained by the Board of Trade be sent to the secretary of Lloyd's; and that undermanning should be specifically declared by statute to be unseaworthiness, and that no ship shall be deemed to be unseaworthy on leaving a port outside the United Kingdom by reason of undermanning if it be shown that the shipowner or master has taken all reasonable means to comply with the regulations.

From a report recently issued in the United States, that country appears to have once more resumed the first place among the gold-producing countries of the world, the output of Australasia having increased less rapidly. Africa takes the second place, and Australasia is third, Russia retaining, as in 1894, the fourth place. The total output of gold in the United States reached, approximately, £9,348,000, the increase being made up of gains in all the mining states. The silver production from United States ores was somewhat less than in 1894, but there was a considerable increase in silver smelted or refined from imported ores and bullion, the total increase being small. The estimated production of gold in Mexico for 1895 was £1,167,000. With regard to British North America, there was great activity in mining and prospecting in British Columbia, the number of mines opened and actually worked being steadily on the increase: there has been a continued influx of men and capital from the United States. The output of Ontario, shows but little change, but work has continued steadily in the gold-mines of Nova Scotia, the total output for 1895 being 22,500 ounces. In South America, no material change was shown. The production in British Guiana slightly increased over that of 1894, the total amount being valued at £524,300. In Brazil and Venezuela the output continues to be small, and in the silver mining of South America there was no new development of importance, Bolivia and Peru continuing their production with only a moderate increase. In the Russian Empire (including Siberia) the output of the precious metal in 1895 showed a notable increase, being estimated at £7,081,000, or £1,470,000 more than in 1894. Turning to Australasia, the gold-mines continued the increase shown in the previous year, though not quite in the same ratio, so that, as the total production amounted to £9,167,000, Australasia occupies the third place on the list. The development of several mines in New Zealand on a large scale has been begun, and capital for others has been received, and a increase output may be expected during 1896. In British India, the Colar goldfield in Mysore continues to be the only one whose regular workings are in progress, the quantity produced in 1895 having been 249,491 ounces, as against 163,140 ounces in 1892. With regard to Africa, the gold-production of the entire Transvaal reached a total of 2,530,000 ounces, of a value of £10,600,000. The cost of transportation is still so high and the difficulties in the way of obtaining machinery are so great, that it has not been possible to begin working any of the numerous claims which have been taken up in Mashonaland and Matabililand on a considerable scale.

It is probable (says the *Daily News*) that Li Hung Chang will for a short time be the guest of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield. Many invitations have been received at the Chinese Embassy from large manufacturers of war material for the ex-Viceroy to pay a visit of inspect on to their works, but of these only one—that from Lord Armstrong to view the famous Elswick works—has up to the present been accepted. Besides the House of Commons—which it is understood he is very anxious to see engaged in its deliberations—Li will visit our arsenals, dockyards, and prisons.

The 200th anniversary of the birth of Marshal Keith, who was a native of Peterhead, was celebrated in Berlin on June 11. The Town Council of Peterhead despatched a telegram to the German Emperor, conveying the sympathetic congratulations of Peterhead and the people of Scotland on the occasion. The following reply has been received:—"Please convey to the people of Peterhead my sincerest thanks for their kind and sympathetic congratulations on the celebration of the 200th birthday of Field-Marshal Lord Keith. He was a splendid soldier, with all the best qualities necessary to be cherished by his Sovereign and to be beloved by his soldiers. Brave and loyal to his glorious death at Hoch Kirch he remain for ever a model for the officers and men of my army, and especially of the regiment that bears his name. By his death he testified over again to the truth of that old saying 'For blood is thicker than water.'—William, I. R."

A considerable amount of money, time, and patience has been expended by officers at the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, in the training of carrier pigeons. Up to the present, says the *Telegraph*, the Admiralty have failed to recognise the pigeon depot, and the expenses of building and furnishing these lofts has been met by the contributions of the officers of the establishment. From inquiries which the Admiralty have recently been making, however, it is regarded as certain that the training of pigeons at Devonport will be taken over by the Government. It is now proposed to appropriate a torpedo-boat or a destroyer for the purpose of training the birds, of which sixty are efficient messengers. The pigeons have been taught to cover the ground west of Plymouth, but the greatest distance hitherto undertaken was by a number released off the Wolf Rock about seventy-five miles from Lome.

Lord Wolseley has just issued to the Army a series of alterations in dress and equipment, principally concerning officers. In the Cavalry and Artillery, the stable-jacket will in future be styled the mess jacket, and will be worn in mess dress only; and in the Infantry, the mess jacket will be trimmed with plain white piping on the edge and round the collar, cuffs, and shoulder straps, all of each will be of the colour of the regimental facings. In branches of the Service in which gold-laced trousers or overalls are directed to be worn in full dress, they will only be worn on State occasions, at levees, and (except by Infantry) in mess dress. The field-service cap for all officers will be of Austrian pattern, and similar in shape to that worn by non-commissioned officers and men. It is notified that garments and articles at out to become obsolete may be worn till the end of 1898.

The work of conversion, ordered to meet the requirements of Horse and Field Artillery, having been satisfactorily completed in the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich within the given time, Sir. G. S. Clarke, superintendent of the department, has issued a memorandum to the foremen and workmen, expressing his gratification. He states that the time allowed was limited and the work important and pressing. Two hundred and thirty-six new 12-pounder vehicles and the conversion of nearly 2,000 15-pounder vehicles were completed, entailing alterations to 273 carriages and a complete reconstruction of the ammunition boxes of 962 limbers and waggons. The superintendent, in expressing his appreciation of the work done, thanks the whole of the staff and workmen for their earnest co-operation, and says the performance is one of which the department may well feel proud.

Major Thomas Everard-Hutton died at his residence in Bath on the 10th instant, aged 74. He was a son of the late Mr. Henry William Hutton, of Beverley. Major Everard-Hutton, served with the 4th Light Dragoons in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and took part in the famous Balaclava charge, in which he was severely wounded, the battle of the Alma, and the siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps and Turkish medal). In 1856, which he retired from the Army, he married the only child of Mr. Edward Everard, of Middlethonhall, King's Lynn, whose surname he afterwards assumed in addition to his own.

THE BABULLA TANK GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Late in the day a prophet has arisen, and from that romantic seat, Mandvie, invoked the gods to look at the spectacle of a garden on the site of Babulla Tank! It is a harrowing spectacle, for he would have the garden in his picturesque neighbourhood, and that weak-minded body of men, the Corporation, have selected the Tank site. Rip Van Winkle was not more dazed when he awoke from his long sleep, and found his beard grown quite grey. At the inception of the garden scheme, Rip was asleep. He slept over the ensuing debate, when an able committee was formed to report and advise the Corporation on the point, which, by the bye, had members from the Mandvie ward on it. He slumbered on, when, after much labour and consideration, this committee submitted its report, in which they reported their conviction that Babulla Tank was the most suitable and appropriate site for the proposed park. He slumbered still, when the Corporation, after full discussion, prolonged to two sittings, put the stamp of their approval on the scheme. Sir Oracle! we will attempt at appropriate distance to defer from you. The site of the Tank is in the Mandvie ward. All known sites, including those on the Frere Road, were carefully considered, and this site was selected as the most satisfactory, in its utilitarian and economic aspects. That threadbare argument about the partiality of vagabonds to open places and parks, would apply to Mandvie, to Hyde Park, to the Gardens of Versailles. With regard to the surrounding population, the site is the centre of four overcrowded districts, Dongri, Nagpada, Bhendy Bazar, and Kamatipura. To sell the reclaimed tank was not the intention; the object was not a financial "coup." It was not intended to cover the land acquired with a network of chawls: the object, as we understood it, was a nobler one, and it was to provide a healthy, a well-kept recreation ground for the poor of those crowded parts of the city—and included within that contemplation was the knowledge that the Tank was a corrupt and foul mass of water, to be done away with as soon as possible. Never was there a happier conception, the replacement of a crying evil by a work of permanent utility and beauty! Had we not therefore sleep again, Oh Oracle!—Yours, &c.,

MURAD.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani has, no doubt, done good service to the Mandvie ward by drawing the attention of the Municipal executive to the several requirements this backward ward needs. Right glad am I to learn that the question of providing a fruit and vegetable market to this ward has been passed by the Corporation, fully endorses the opinions of Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani referring to the uselessness of a public park for the residents of Mandvie ward at Babulla Tank. He has justly expressed himself against the formation of a garden at Babulla Tank. Is not the locality at Babulla Tank, as Mr. Kayani says, of a bad repute? It is, of course, granted that the Babulla Tank gardens will be at a very long distance to the residents in the centre of Mandvie ward. It is also clear to see that the locality at Babulla Tank is not so densely populated as the other parts of the ward. There are private gardens, residences in the locality, and the roads are broad than is it necessary to form a park there? I cannot fathom the mystery what makes the Municipal executive to form a garden at Babulla Tank. Do they not know that the garden at Babulla Tank will be quite useless to the inhabitants of this ward. The Police Commissioner has also objected to the Babulla Tank gardens, saying that the garden will be more used by vagabonds and bad characters of the locality than other persons. It seems to me that the Municipal executive, anyhow, wish to fill in the Babulla Tank. If so, they may do what they like, but it is not unjust to waste an enormous amount of money in forming a garden at the place, which cannot, in fact, be suitable and comfortable to the residents of Mandvie ward? I hope Municipal officers will not take ill in the matter, because I cannot bear this injustice to the Mandvie ward. As Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani writes in his letters to you, a few days ago, a garden at Frere Road can be suitable to all the residents at Mandvie. The garden must be made opposite to the Musjid Bridge Road. Here a garden can be made in one-fourth of the sum to be spent at Babulla Tank. But I think it will be a hard work for the Municipality to procure the plots from the Port Trustees, and will require a long time in negotiating the transaction, and Mandvie is more urgently in want of a recreation ground. Consequently, it will not be out of place if I point out another place, that is, there are some houses opposite to the Jain temple, at the junction of Doongri and Musjid Streets. Some of these may be bought and the ground used for a public park. I hope Mr. K. H. Kayani will inquire into the matter, and express his opinion. It is hoped that the Municipal officers will give their attention to this letter.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER RESIDENT.

A SUGGESTION TO THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to draw the attention of the Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to the desirability of stopping the up Borivli local train at Dadar, so as to enable passengers to catch the down and up Kalyan locals of the G. I. P. Ry. Line, which are timed to arrive at 9-55 a.m. (Bombay time) at the Dadar station. This arrangement will prove very convenient to passengers from Salsette proceeding to Thana and to the south-east parts of Bombay. It is all the more desirable that this suggestion should be adopted, because if the Thana passengers miss the 9-55 o'clock train, the next train to proceed to Thana is at 12-30. A good portion of the travelling public to Thana are persons having to attend courts of law. Similarly, persons proceeding to stations south on the G. I. P. line have no other train but the one that arrives at Dadar at 10-49 a.m. These considerations, coupled with the fact that Dadar is a junction station, lend additional force to my suggestion. It is true that from the Borivli local, which at Bandora is converted into an express, there is another train, which leaves Bandora at 9-40 a.m., and arrives at Dadar at 9-50. But this train is often delayed, and both the Kalyan locals start before passengers can catch them. As a matter of fact, I missed my train on the 13th instant. I travelled by the Borivli local, and got into the 9-40 o'clock train at Bandora. As soon as this train arrived at Dadar, I ran to catch the G. I. P. Kalyan local, but I had hardly reached the platform, when the train was in motion. It is but fair to expect the authorities to consult the convenience and interests of the passengers, and I trust my remarks will not escape their attention.—Yours, &c.,

July 21. A PASSENGER.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. Indigo.

The following is the First forecast of the indigo crop of the N.-W. P. & Oudh for 1896:—

Area.—Exact figures for the area of the indigo crop are not available in July but a comparison of (a) the areas returned by Patwaris as sown before the middle of April (b) the areas returned by the Canal Department as irrigated from canals up to the end of May, give an accurate enough indication of the proportion of increase or decrease which occurs in the indigo area. The areas returned by Patwaris and by the Canal Department are 2,90,802 and 2,83,203 acres as compared with 2,53,741 and 2,23,043 acres respectively in the corresponding period of 1895. The increase in the area sown up to the middle of April is 14 per cent, over the last years' figures; while the area irrigated from canals shows an increase of 27 per cent. These figures agree with the general tenor of the reports from planters and Zamindars. In the western and other districts, in which indigo is usually grown with canal irrigation, there has been an increase of probably 30 per cent. In the eastern and central districts where indigo is grown either dry or with well irrigation, the area has remained stationary. The high prices realized last year account for a general tendency to increased area.

Condition.—In general seed is reported to have germinated well. In the western districts, reports are in general very favourable and so far as can be judged at present an outturn above average is anticipated. Elsewhere the reports are less favourable. Injury from hot winds and insects was done in several districts and was considerable in Muttra, Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Benares, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Unao, Rae Bareli, Fyzabad, Sultanpur and parts of Partabgarh. As a rule the districts in which there is no canal irrigation estimate an average or 12 anna crop but many are much lower. For Gorakhpur the most important of the indigo growing districts in the east the average estimate is only 10 annas. Taking 100 to denote a full average the following figures represent the average condition of the crop in the several divisions of the N.-W. P. and Oudh in 1895 and 1896. The average condition for each district is given in the Appendix.

Division	Condition. Full average crop=100	
	1895.	1896.
Meerut	90	92
Agra	80	91
Rohilkhand	92	93
Allahabad	81	85
Benares	77	90
Gorakhpur	85	70
Oudh	84	90

The daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught (says the "World") have become very accomplished cyclists, and Princess Margaret is reported to be the best rider of all the Royal Family.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th July:—

Read Government Resolution, General Department, dated 16th June 1896, requesting the Health Officer of the Port to make the necessary arrangements with the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the site required for the construction of a disinfection shed in connection with the medical inspection of Pilgrims before embarkation. Read letter from the Acting Health Officer of the Port, dated 23rd June 1896, enquiring what amount of rent the Trustees would charge per month for 500 square feet of land selected for the disinfection shed on the south face of the North Reclamation Jetty of the Mody Bay Estate, and under what terms they are willing to rent the ground in question to Government. Submitted letter from the Acting Health Officer of the Port, No. 394, dated 29th June 1896, forwarding a plan showing the site selected for the disinfection shed. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th July 1896, reporting that the site proposed can be spared, that the usual rate of rent in the neighbourhood is Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem; and stating that in his opinion any occupation in the neighbourhood should only be given subject to 3 months' notice. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 8th July 1896, stating that he has no objection to offer to the proposed site, but it should, however, be kept well away from the east and south faces of the Reclamation, which are liable to be breached in rough weather, and that power to resume possession at short notice should be reserved.

Resolution.—The proposed site for a disinfecting shed on the North Reclamation Jetty of the Mody Bay Estate is approved, and may be allotted, but the precise position should be arranged in consultation with the Port Trust Engineer. Rental at the rate of Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem should be charged, and the occupation should be subject to removal at 3 months' notice.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13 January 1896, forwarding plan showing the roads to be construced on the Apollo Reclamation, and an estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 3,237-15-0; saying that the roads are estimated to be made to Municipal requirements including paved footpaths to all roads except the west side of the 60-feet road which is to be arcaded and the paving will be done by the lessees under their arcades; that the storm-water drains are designed to discharge into the Basin at the present Municipal outfall; and observing that on the east side of the 60-feet road there is a Municipal latrine which should be removed as it will probably be an objection to intending lessees. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 185, dated 14th January 1896, forwarding the plan for his approval. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 5410 of 15th July 1896, forwarding a copy of a report from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 3712, dated 19th June 1896, on the subject; and intimating that there is no objection to the proposed new roads, subject to the conditions therein mentioned. Read report by the Executive Engineer, above referred to, setting forth the following conditions:—(a) The proposed storm-water pipe drains should be connected with the proposed masonry drain as much above the invert of the latter as possible. This can be done without disturbing the proposed gradients of the drains by making bodily the 12" pipe about 6 inches and lowering the masonry drain to the same extent. (b) The water entrances must double, not single; that is to say, instead of the granted opening should be 0'-6" by 1'-0" the plan and section of the sewers that will have to be laid along the new roads now proposed to be constructed are not yet given. The roads will not, therefore, be taken over until these sewers are laid. (d) The sanction of the Corporation will be required to the proposed arcading over the footpath on one side of the 60-feet road, and it will be for the Corporation to stipulate the subject to which their sanction may be accorded. (e) The minimum width of each footpath should not be less than one-sixth of the total width of the roadway (including the footpaths) and those footpaths will not be taken over until they are paved as shown on the drawing. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st July 1896, reporting on the memorandum of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and as follows:—(a) The modification in the storm-water drain can be effected; (b) The extra extent of granted area to the side entrances will entail slight addition of expense, probably about Rs. 200. The Executive Engineer, Municipality, has supplied a plan of the new scale of water entrances which he requires; (c) The sewers are not shown on the plans, because the have already been constructed, and there is ample time to do their own designs and requirements; (d) The conditions on which arcades may be constructed will be found in the Secretary's Compilation No. 409, pp. 51-53. Two buildings have already been erected on this road with arcades, and a third is in course of erection. Pending the sanction of the Corporation to the arcades, or in the event of that body declining to sanction the arcades, the Municipality will probably refuse to take over the footpath for maintenance, but that need not affect the taking over of the railway and the footpath on the east side; (e) He has seen Mr. Murzban with reference to this, "viz.," "the minimum width of "each" footpath should not be less than one-sixth of the total width of the roadway, including footpaths;" and saying that, as several of these buildings have already been erected with arcades, and the west footpath cannot now be reduced to less than 12 feet; that he has, therefore, proposed to keep the west footpath 12 feet and make the eastern one 8 feet, making 20 feet (or one-third of the total width of the road) for footpaths; that the roadway itself will be of the width required by the Municipality, and the footpaths will have the same total width as the Municipality require, though not equally divided; and that Mr. Murzban has no objection to the proposal under the circumstances.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 36,237-15-0, are sanctioned to the debit of the provision made in the current year's Budget, item 10, page 5. The works should be commenced at once, and completed as soon as practicable. The conditions laid down in the accompaniment to the Municipal Commissioner's No. 3712, dated 19th June 1896, should be arranged for as follows:—(a & b) regarding the pipe drain connection and water entrances should be attended to and carried out in construction. As regards (c) there is some misapprehension, as the sewers have already been constructed and have been laid by the Municipality at the expense of the Port Trust. (d) The Corporation will be addressed further regarding the arcades when occasion arises. (e) The Municipal Executive Engineer does not object to the widths of the footpaths being 12 feet and 8 feet, under the circumstances referred to in the concluding para. of the Port Trust Engineer's No. 1933-19, dated 1st July 1896, and the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to confirm this arrangement.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th July 1896, recommending for acceptance an offer of Rs. 95 made by Mr. Sabaja Sadoo for the purchase of the right of collecting the fruit (excluding mangoes) and flowers during the season ending 31st July 1897 from the trees on the Trustees' Estate from Jakeria Bunder to Sewri; and stating that last season Rs. 100 were realized for the right of gathering the fruit and flowers.

Resolution.—Approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust warehouses during June 1895:—

	1896.	1895.
Cotton, bales	15,757	25,351
" cases	14,779	19,027
Twist, bales	4,130	3,198
Cooper, tons	1,184	4,866
Yellow metal, tons	512½	489½

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. M'Kinley, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, has accepted the nomination of the St. Louis Convention, and declarers that the platform of the Republican Party has received his careful consideration, and has his unqualified support and approval. The principles of Protection and Reciprocity, he said, speaking at Canton (Ohio), should again command the earnest encouragement of the Government. He urged the supreme importance of maintaining "the spotless credit of the country."

The Republican candidate for the vice-presidency is Mr. Garrett A. Hobart.

Mr. Whitney, the author of the manifesto addressed to the Democratic party in which he condemned the adoption of a policy for free silver coinage, chiefly on the ground that it would be fatal to international agreement on the subject, has issued another statement in which he declares his conviction that no compromise with the Silver party is possible.

The Cunard steamer Umbria, outward bound from New York, struck on Saturday morning (June 27) on the sunken wreck of a coal barge at the entrance to New York Harbour, and remained there till night, when she was pulled off by tugs. She was found to be uninjured, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The United States Court of Appeal has decided that the Paris award pertaining to sealing in Behring Sea must be upheld.

A Swedish lieutenant named Ehrenborg has just discovered a new and extremely simple method of finding the range of objects not farther than 1,000 metres distance from the sighter. The range is found by simply drawing back the trigger of the firearm and looking down the barrel in the direction of the object one wishes to sight. It has been found out after a series of experiments that at a distance of 300 metres three men are visible, at 400 metres four, and at 800 metres five. Lieutenant Ehrenborg has also shown that the distance of objects can be calculated up to 1,000 metres, should either of the gunners disappear, is not practicable, in consequence of the difficulty of seeing how many men are contained in the circle formed inside the barrel. The Rekrutsten, which is still in use in Sweden, will soon be discarded.

THE BRITISH AND THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Prof. J. B. Bury writes in the "Saturday Review":—A foreigner seeking to accumulate evidence of those "insolent views of prosperity" which foreigners are fond of ascribing to us, might plausibly include among minor indications of British presumption the fact that a comparison has been frequently drawn by English writers between the Roman and the British Empire, between the expansion of England and the expansion of Rome. Specifically did Rome "get the start of the uncivilised world," so points the parable still with the barbarians and beyond them, that it might well seem to argue a superiority of arrogance in a modern State to compare its fortunes with those of the Eternal City. But the parallel has come to men's minds, and has been repeatedly expressed. Two or three years ago, if I remember aright, the analogy was touched upon by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Professor who expounded at Cambridge the expansion of England, who openly taught that the whole value of history lay in its relation to present politics, was led by his study of British to the study of Roman Imperialism. I have been told that one of the living expanders of England—the Colossus of Rhodesia, who has made such remarkable attempts to "Britonise" South Africa—takes a lively interest in the fortunes of Imperial Rome. And the analogy has been used sometimes for serious inferences. Many years ago, I saw it invoked to support the gloomy prediction that England was doomed to lapse speedily into degeneracy and decay. The prophet attributed the unhealthy condition of Rome to the increase of wealth and luxury, the decline of agriculture, the growth of a spirit of cosmopolitanism, and some other phenomena which he noted as common to Imperial Rome and Imperial England. . . . As a matter of fact, luxury and immorality do not constitute, and need not be symptoms of, a disease that is fatal to the life of States. But even if the argument were free from this defect, it is, like all reasoning founded on historical analogy, futile. Historical parallels are almost always superficial, and, like classical quotations, useful to embellish an oration, not to determine a policy. The statesman of the present cannot apply the distant past to help his prognostications, because all the decisive circumstances (except permanent features of the earth and of "la bete humaine" must of necessity be different. But parallels are often suggestive if they lead us to seek out the essential differences between two superficially similar phenomena, which are the more instructive from their contrast. In the instance under consideration it may be safely said that all the resemblances are superficial, while the differences are radical and decisive. Sir John Seeley insisted on this totally different ways in which Rome and England acquired their respective empires. He brought out with great force the fact that, while the Roman Empire was acted on its mistress to be a dictatorship, the British Empire has been created on England at all. Luxury and wealth, indeed, it has already brought her—"nobis hoc ceu jacit." And there are signs that it may re-act in the future, for the Englishman becomes daily more and more conscious of the Imperial responsibilities of his country. But there is no means of determining the effects of the pro-vable reaction. Further, there is the fundamental difference between the ancient and modern methods of commerce and business; and there is the difference between Roman and English political institutions. There is also the contrast in religion, that mysterious force to which Prof. Seeley attributed a "state-building" efficacy. Above all, there is the insuperable fact that the Romans were diminishing, and that we are increasing in numbers. All such differences are of great and obvious importance; but my purpose here is to draw attention to another difference which has not been fully appreciated. Is is the difference in quality of brain. The Romans of the Empire had not a trace of that highest order of mental faculty which creates and originates. Their intelligence was solid and commonplace, moving rightly and well within certain established grooves, but when vain or of conceiving a new idea. From the days of Augustus to the triumph of Christianity they invented absolutely nothing in political science or in finance, in warfare or in mechanic in religion or in literature or art. Their greatest achievement was their brilliant development of law in the second and third centuries. Problems of many kinds in the practical world invited solution; they were all dealt with by traditional means and antiquated machinery. In fact, under the early Roman Empire the human mind sluggishly vegetated on its own past. Contrast this with the brain power which has operated in England during the present century and helped to transform the world. If the Imperial Romans had discovered anything new, say a cycle or even Greek fire, our opinion of their brains would rise; but we may be only too sure that if Vulcan had taught the secret of constructing a bicycle, they would never have had the wit to improve it by the invention of pneumatic tyres. As long as there is abundance of brain power of the best quality in a State, that State cannot, in normal circumstances, decline. Mental, not moral, degeneracy was fatal to the Empire of Augustus.

THE COBDEN CLUB AND FREE TRADE'S JUBILEE.

A dinner of the Cobden Club was held at Greenwich, on June 27, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Causley, M.P., presided, and over 150 members and friends were present, including:—

Earl of Kimberley, Lord Farrer, Lord Playfair, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, M. Yves Guyot, Dr. Theodor Barth, Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. T. B. Potter and Mrs. Potter, Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.R.I.A., M.P., Mr. M'Carthy, M.P., Mr. Hector Macdonald (Free Trade League of Victoria), Mr. T. G. Shearman (United States), M. Jules Fleury, the Hon. R. Reid (Victoria), M. Louis Strauss (Belgium), Dr. Karl Blind, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dr. Hauld (Germany), Prof. N. G. Fredriksen (Denmark), Mr. G. Blomquist (Sweden), M. H. Tielenaan (Holland), Mrs. Bright-Clark (daughter of Mr. John Bright), Mrs. H. Fisher Unwin (eldest daughter of Mr. Cobden), Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson (daughter of Mr. Cobden), Sir Hubert Jerningham, and Mr. Horniman, M.P.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Cobden Club, and the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Repeal of the Corn Laws," said they met to confess that a country might be prosperous, although it had adopted a protective regime. It was prosperous, not because of protection, but in spite of it. They might also confess, perhaps, that the population and commerce of a country might dwindle, though that country had adopted Free Trade. The time might come when, although we had adopted and should continue to maintain the principles of Free Trade, our position might not be unchallenged, our population might have to undergo a decline, and our material position in the world might indicate some falling off. But when that happened, if it was to happen, it would not be in consequence of Free Trade. Free Trade was what they would rely upon to break the fall—to put off what might be the inevitable change. Looking at ourselves, at foreign countries, and at the Colonies, the record of past years warranted them in holding fast by the belief in which they were bred and lived. They were Free Traders yesterday, they were Free Traders to-day, and meant to be so for ever. Yet they had to confess that the hopes of those who preceded them fifty years ago had not been realised. There had been great disappointment of the expectations then formerly entertained. Some of them were obviously too sanguine, too little founded on the knowledge of human nature and human history. So long as human nature retained any of its vicious elements, so long as men were improvident, so long as life was so ruthless, so long as the future was allowed to take care of itself, the future would prove a hard business to those who did not prepare for it, and no repeal of the Corn Laws, or anything else, would bring about the consummation so devoutly to be wished. When he looked back at the repeal of the Corn Laws amongst ourselves, he was not so much surprised at the slowness of the progress of Free Trade among other nations. They started in the fact of Free Trade, but they could not be proud of the way in which that fact was accomplished. If our ancestors were so slow to believe in what were now regarded by many of the present generations as self-evident propositions, could we find fault if other countries were slow to receive them. If he went from the past generation to the present, and asked why it was that the progress of Free Trade had been so slow, he was inclined sometimes to look at home. When he read the speeches of a certain great personage to-day he had been tempted to say to himself, "Lord Salisbury, you want other nations to believe in Free Trade; begin by believing in it yourself." Free Trade might be least wait. They were not going to change one jota. Mr. Courtney discussed some of the present figures of opposition to free trade, and condemned the suggestion of an Imperial Zollverein as unsound and unworkable.

Lord Playfair, in responding to the toast, gave some statistics to show the commanding position of British trade in the world's commerce, and said they believed Free Trade and great trade to be synonymous terms.—Lord Kimberley proposed "Our Colonial and Foreign Members and Guests," and pointed out, with reference to agricultural distress, that it was the result of the enormous development of agricultural production in new countries, and that protection had no effect whatever in preventing or diminishing it. The scheme of an Imperial Customs Union he stigmatised as utterly absurd.—The toast was acknowledged by Mr. H. Macdonald (Victoria), M. Leroy Beaulieu and M. Yves Guyot (France), Dr. Barth (Germany), M. Louis Straus (Belgium), Mr. T. G. Shearman (United States), and others.

A beautifully illuminated address engrossed on vellum has been presented by the Cobden to the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., the sole survivor of the four statesmen—Peel, Villiers, Cobden, and Bright—to whom the passing of the measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws was due.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Scaife's Pyrenean Pastil is a sure and unfailing cure in Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick-headache, &c. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

LIVING IN BULUWAYO.

An occasional correspondent of the "Pall Mal Gazette," writing from Buluwayo on May 27, says:—To the wayfarer accustomed to the luxury of travelling in any other part of the world, the journey by Royal mail from Mafeking to Buluwayo (520 miles) is anything but a treat. The mode of transport is by ten mules in stages of from seven to twenty miles in a conveyance resembling the coaches used in the latter part of the eighteenth century. If the mules were properly fed and attended to, the journey would be accomplished in five days, but the disturbed state of the country would appear to furnish an excuse to the mail contractors to underfeed the cattle, in the hope that the penalties for breach of contract will not be enforced. The country through which one passes almost the whole way is a high tableland with water, if not on the surface, very close to it. It is really, as it appears to the traveller, the very ideal of a cattle country, and the natives themselves have proved this in the singularly successful way in which they raise their herds, in spite of the careless manner in which they breed, never introducing fresh blood. It would, however, require a very sanguine temperament to undertake cattle farming here now, as the whole atmosphere is pregnant with the stench of dead beasts, victims to the scourge of rinderpest. Deserted waggons fully loaded for Buluwayo line the route, and it is calculated that 98 per cent. of the trek oxen have succumb to the disease, or have been destroyed as a precautionary measure by the police.

From eighty miles out of Buluwayo the coach road is well defended by a succession of forts, some built high on kopjes, and others placed on commanding positions on the higher parts of the tableland, put through the Mangwe Pass one is very much impressed, and for myself I may say alarmed, at the impregnable positions that might be occupied by the Matabele, which would render it very difficult to preserve an open road.

It would seem impossible to account for the immunity that has hitherto preserved the coach from any attack, and theories are numerous as to the reason. One very generally advanced is that the Matabele consider the coach the property of the great White Queen, whom they greatly respect, their grievances being only with the Chartered Company, who are supposed to have offended the Queen, and to have been outlawed.

Another theory, which is perhaps more reasonable, is that the Matabele do not wish to kill all the white men, and that they have left them a route open to escape by, and this is to a great extent borne out by the fact that little damage has been done to house property in the vicinity of the town, as the Indunas intend to occupy the white man's houses as soon as he evacuates, and they are said to believe that when the last white man leaves the country their old chief, Lobengula, will be found alive sitting in the house of the Administrator, which house is built on the site of that chief's original kraal. It is difficult to conceive that one is writing peacefully in the midst of a beleaguered town with 9,000 hostile niggers often within striking distance, and although there is little business being done, the casual visitor would see little difference from any other colonial township, until he came to the market square, in which is situated the main laager where the residents are supposed to take refuge at night. This laager consists of an intricate arrangement of barbed wire and broken bottles on the outside, the inner square being defended by three rows of waggons interlocked, with either a Maxim, Nordenfelt, or seven pounder in position at the corners, and dynamite mines laid about 200 yards away.

At various points in the town are other smaller laagers, notably the Africander to whose force the aggressive defence of Buluwayo has been largely entrusted, and it is readily conceded by the English combatants that the service rendered by the Africander or Dutch in this war has been such that without them, they shudder to think of the possible results. It must not be thought that this praise in any way detracts from the yeoman service rendered by Grey's scouts, Lord's horse, and last, but not least, Colenbrander's Cape "boys," who have proved themselves good shots, steady under fire, and thorough by trustworthy. When the full history of this war is written England will have the names of heroes to add to her already lengthy list. Trooper Henderson, of Gifford's Horse, is one, in his determined rescue of Trooper Cellier, who was wounded and cut off from the main body, and to whom Henderson not only gave his horse, but stuck to him on foot, and after two days and nights brought him into Buluwayo alive, but so badly wounded that he has since succumbed. The women of England are fitly represented by Mrs. White, who after carrying her three-weeks-old baby five miles to shelter at Campbell's store, on the Inseza, then hotly pressed by the niggers, coolly attended to the wounded and made it his to provide coffee for the worn-out defenders, with bullets whistling all around.

It is difficult also to praise Khama enough, and it is satisfactory to note that his offers of assistance are now being taken advantage of: some 600 of his men are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with Colonel Plumer's rel of column. . . .

Provisions of all descriptions, owing to want of transport, are at famine prices, as per lb. for bread, milk at 10s. per quart, condensed at 5s. 6d. per tin; whisky varies from 12s. 6d. to 20s. per bottle, and a whisky and soda will cost you 2s. 6d. One thinks twice about indulging in the luxury of a clean shirt with washing at 7s. 6d. per dozen articles. There are now over 3500 men in the field chasing the niggers. The general impression is that the war will last for some time, as the Matabele are now taking to the Matoppo Hills, where every kopje is a natural fort. It seems generally considered at home that this trouble is all the result of Jameson and his men leaving the country, but really this is only one reason of a multitude which has brought on this war. No doubt had the white police still been picketed all over the district, the contagion would not have been so serious, but at the same time I would ask you to consider that this was a land occupied by a nation of 40,000 born fighting men, against whom 900 men marched, and thought they had conquered with very little fighting. The spirit of unrest has always been rife among the unbeaten army, and the trouble culminated in various ways. In December last year Lagubi (the prophet) learnt of the existence of reinforcements on the Zambesi, and prophesied a disease with which the whites would be unable to contend. During a severe drought he told them, too, that rain would come directly they killed the first white man. This also came off, and the failure of his last prophecy that the white man's bullets would be turned to water have now excused, on the ground that the Matabele disobeyed divine instructions in looting the outside farms and stores.

MR. BAYARD ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, on June 20, laid the foundation-stone of a Congregational church which is to be erected at Gainsborough as a memorial to John Robinson, the minister of the congregation which fled to America in the May-flower. The ceremony was attended by the Rev. W. Robinson, a descendant of the famous pastor and the rest of the American Pilgrims visiting the Old Country. At luncheon, in response to the toast of "The President of the United States," proposed by Lord Brownlow, the Ambassador hoped the time would never come when such feasts were not drunk with the good feeling that on present existed. He was here in this country not to discover difficulties, but occasions of agreement. Speaking at the laying of the memorial stone, Mr. Bayard sketched the life of John Robinson, and added that he and his co-religionists trod the wine press of affliction with lofty spirit and moral dignity, believing that religion was not based upon worldly power or property, but upon freedom of conscience and the Kingdom of God divinely declared within each human heart. The terrible and momentous issue was raised

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Our purely defensive strength rests upon an assumed naval supremacy sufficient to sweep all enemies from the seas—to such an extent at all events as to ensure us against the possibility of being starved into submission, although otherwise unbeaten. This necessarily means, remarks the "Broad Arrow," that the navy must be in a position not only to guard home waters but also to undertake extensive operations, offensive as well as defensive upon every sea. Any serious interruption of our trade would entail consequences almost as disastrous as the complete stoppage of our food supply. Whether the British navy is or is not sufficiently strong, not only to guarantee the United Kingdom against actual invasion, but also to protect adequately our immense volume of foreign trade, is a matter of opinion. But even assuming that the desired conditions can be accepted as actually existing, it will scarcely be denied that every ship set free from the task of guarding our own shores must add an additional guarantee to the safety of our merchant ships abroad. It follows, therefore, that if the army were in a position to prevent the possibility of a successful landing, without the aid of the naval forces, the latter would enjoy a freedom of action which they cannot have whilst hampered by the millstone of possible invasion hanging about their necks. It needs to be ever borne in mind that however successfully and by whatever means we secure ourselves against being invaded, war upon such terms could not continue indefinitely without at last reaching the point at which we should be obliged to choose between peace at any price or ruin.

When the volunteer force was in its infancy, say thirty years ago, it was perhaps necessary that a "little patting on the back" should occasionally be administered by inspecting officers and others, but now that the force is in the prime of life, we are of opinion that it is unnecessary, and disliked by the members. We are sorry to say, however, remarks a contributor to a service paper, that this old, and, to us, absurd custom has not yet died out, and many inspecting officers, even now, do not seem to care to speak out plainly as to their opinion of an annual inspection. We journeyed last year to the headquarters of a volunteer battalion for the express purpose of witnessing the annual inspection. The turn-out and appearance of the battalion was not like what we expected, and the drill was a little shaky, but the inspecting officer was "pleased with everything he had seen that day, and congratulated the battalion on its smart appearance." From a conversation we had with some of the smartest non-commissioned officers of this battalion after the parade was dismissed, we gathered that they would have been far better pleased had the inspecting officer referred to faults in the turn-out and drill with a view to their being remedied. The recent Army Order with reference to the volunteers, points clearly to the fact that the Government are anxious to increase the efficiency of the force, and the recent concessions made ought certainly to bring about this result.

It is rumoured that after the manœuvres are concluded a review of the combined squadrons will be held at Portsmouth in connection with the visit of the Chinese Minister, Li-Hung-Chang, which is to take place early in August. It is some time since a naval review or inspection has been held, and surely no more fitting entertainment could be offered to our distinguished guest than a demonstration of Britain's power afloat. In Russia and Germany he has had an opportunity of seeing the great masses of troops which those Powers can put into the field, and probably during his stay in France a similar demonstration of military strength will be made for his edification. To show him the fleet of Great Britain in English waters, therefore, will not only be the most appropriate spectacle which a naval Power can offer, but may be supposed also to act in a measure as the counterpoise to any impression his previous experiences on the Continent have made on his mind. Furthermore, the public have not yet had a good opportunity for inspecting the latest additions to our sea strength, and as the number of ships in commission is very large it might be as well to take advantage of this fact.

The success which attended the trials of the Talbot has been repeated in the case of the Eclipse; if the Minerva does equally well the dockyards will have shown themselves thoroughly worthy of the confidence placed in them by the authorities. Special interest attaches to these vessels, because in each case not only the ships but their machinery has been constructed in the public yards, and so far as the engines are concerned these are the biggest jobs with which they have been entrusted. The Talbot reflected the greatest credit upon Devonport and Keyham, the horse-power obtained exceeding the stipulated amount both with natural and forced draught. Now Portsmouth has the satisfaction of knowing that the Eclipse is as great a credit to its workmen. Her eight-hours' trial was carried out, when, with an air pressure of only 39 of an inch, a horse-power of 8220 was obtained, or 220 above the stipulated power, the speed on the run being 19·2 knots. The four-hours' forced-draught trial took place, when, with 94 of an inch air pressure, 9,833 horse-power was indicated, the amount asked for being only 9,000, the speed recorded on the run from Portsmouth to Worthing and back being 20·1 knots. The Minerva will make her trials shortly, and we hope to be able to congratulate Chatham on a similarly successful result.

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We are not surprised at a piece of intelligence that comes from the Marine Board of Melbourne. In these days, when women are bent on invading the provinces that man has hitherto held as his own, it is not to be wondered at that a "new" woman should be found resolved to go to sea. Hitherto, when women have become seamen it has been by subterfuge in the ignoble garb of man, except in one or two recent transatlantic cases. The history of their exploits is a somewhat remarkable one, and the discovery of women disguised as men in merchant ships is not entirely unknown at the present day. Miss Robina Barton, however, has no intention of disavowing her sex. She has served as stewardess on board various Australian ships and she claims to be admitted to the examination for second mate of a foreign-going steamship. The Melbourne Board discussed whether service as a stewardess could count as sea service, whether the "he" of the regulations might be read as "she" and other questions, and finally decided that Miss Barton was not admissible. The young lady was not unprepared for this decision, and had already declared her purpose, in case of refusal, of trying in England. "I hope," she says, "to gain it in the end." Perseverance and enthusiasm deserve their reward, and we connot wish Miss Barton anything but success.

STRANGE CASE AT HOME.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

This case, reported in the *Sussex Advertiser* by a member of the staff of that journal, had for its scene Bolton Farm, near Hayward's Heath, Sussex, England, and for its heroine Miss Cordelia Longridge, whose portrait we reproduce.

Her story will be best told in her own vivid and intelligent language. Five years ago she was enjoying robust health. This gradually broke down, and one day she fell on the floor insensible, in which condition she remained some little time. Without delay she was conveyed to her home, and in addition to medical advice had the advantage of constant attention from a devoted mother. She was for a time confined to her bed, progress was slow, she became indescribably weak, and for many a long month remained at home a burden to herself and those around her. Further advice was sought, and it was by common consent agreed upon that she was suffering from a severe form of anæmia. No improvement being made, a third doctor was consulted, and eventually the aid of the Sussex County Hospital at Brighton was sought, but without avail. Then Convalescents' Homes at Eastbourne and Brighton were tried, in the hope that the change of air would do good, but the patient did not improve.

"And what was your general condition during that time?" queried the reporter.

The answer came that it was one of extreme weakness. For nearly three months she could scarcely stand. She also suffered terribly from indigestion; solid food had to be altogether eschewed, and at times was not only distasteful, but positively repulsive, such were the inroads made upon this girl's system by the malady from which she was suffering.

"But you are said to have completely and rapidly recovered your health?"

"Yes, but not until I had found the remedy—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Someone I knew had suffered from anæmia, and she took some of these wonderful Pills and was cured."

"How long have you been taking these Pills?"

"About two months now. I felt relief from the first box, and am now well enough to do anything at any time."

The mother confirmed this. Her daughter had been extremely weak. She had been a great sufferer for five years. She had lost flesh, her colour had gone, and they almost began to despair of her recovering her health. A few days after she had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, there was a great alteration in her, and after she had taken them a few weeks so altered in appearance had she become that several of her friends in the street actually failed to recognise her on account of the improvement in her looks.

Her appetite began to come again and her health to mend, and, said the old dame, with a look of thankfulness in her eyes, "I have not seen her looking so well as she does to-day for this past five years." She regarded Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as being a great blessing, something quite unlike any other medicine, and added that she recommended them to everyone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

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VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

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Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

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Artistically Enamelled in Colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.....Rs. 85.

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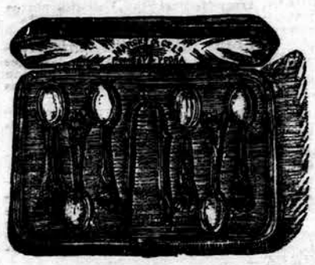

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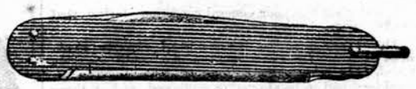

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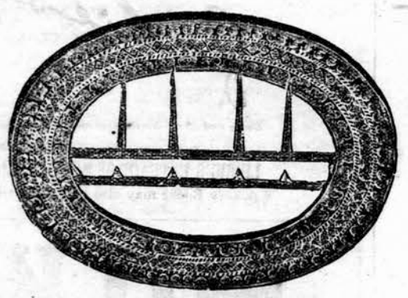

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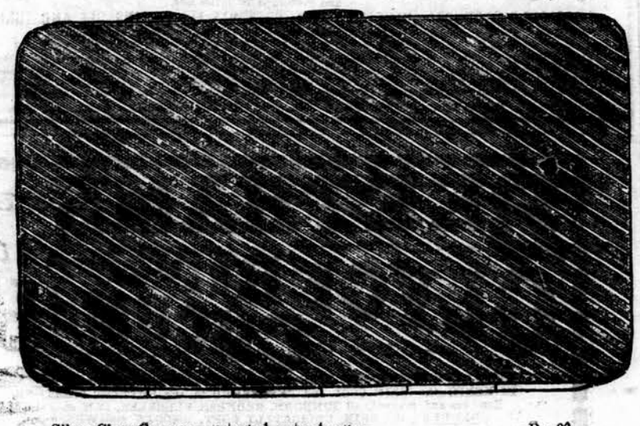

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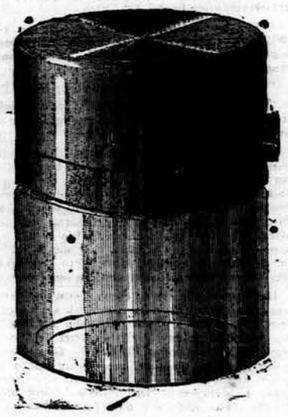

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The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE,
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Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN RUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in all sport or reclining positions.
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